RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL XIV NO. 168 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1926. ONE ANNA

SUPERB UNIVERSAL JEWEL

The Story of a Love that was greater than Social Position or Money or Jealousy.

"THE PRICE OF PLEASURE"

7 PARTS. Featuring the Popular Stars TO-NIGHT.

VIRGINIA VALLY & NORMAN KERRY

They Struck a bargain and she came direct from a "Bargain Basement" counter to his Sumptuous Luxurious home. But the week was ended and the price for this pleasure was due? What was it? See it this Week!

TO-NIGHT—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A Thrilling Epic of the Glorious Old-Time West!

9 PARTS "FLAMING FRONTIER" TO-NIGHT

Featuring the Popular HOOT GIBSON

A Blazing Spectacle—the most astounding Climax— Indians and Cavalrymen by Thousands—

THE MIGHTIEST WESTERN DRAMA THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN.

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, New Churney Road.

TO-NIGHT

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS back again in response to the Universal request in the healthiest and cleanest Drama the Screen has known :—

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS | THE MARK OF ZORRO WITH DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS | NOAH BEERY

Wonderful dual role! See favourite Fairbanks—first as a youngman of wealth and station leading a colorless existence—a lazy, idle individual hardly able to pick up sufficient strength and energy to stand on his legs—a youth who could not make up his mind through sheer shyness to propose to the girl intended for him!

See Fairbanks the next moment execute exploits that for dare-devilry have ever been equalled since!

NEXT SATURDAY? DOUGLAS FAIRBANK in 'Don Q Son of Zorro'

MARGUERITE De La MOTTE

Also Pathe comedy Dippy-Doo-Dadoin "Go West" TIME 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 Wednesday on ½ of Hindu Feast

EKADESHI MOHINI

WEDNESDAY ONLY for one day NO PROGRAMME of The 'MARK of ZORRO'

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

ROBERT Mc. KIM.

THIS WEEK

Come early Avoid the rush! Come one!! Come all!!! Don't forget your kid!!!! Last Chance!!!!!

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Mutura
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold the custody there undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheque and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
INTEREST allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertain on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hydersbad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyliapur	Sialkot City.
Gujra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,590,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIU,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000, in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE FORT PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Fort Press Company, Limited will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company situate at Lower Colaba, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1926 at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, when the sub-joined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by adding thereto the following Article as Article 17, namely:—

17. The Company may from time to time by Special Resolution reduce its capital by paying off capital or cancelling capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets or reducing the liability on the shares or otherwise as may seem expedient, and capital may be paid off upon the footing that it may be called up again or otherwise.

2. That the following Article be added to the Articles of Association of the Company as Article 18, namely:—

18. When it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution, the two Meetings necessary therefor may be convened by one and the same notice and it shall be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the Second Meeting contingently on the Resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting.

Should the above Resolutions or either of them be passed by the required majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1926.

By Order of the Board,

KARSANDAS THAKERSEY ROWJEE,

26083 Chairman.

NOTICE.

THE GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMAN CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the year ended 31st March, 1926, has been declared payable on and after the 2nd August, 1926, to registered members on the 31st March, 1926.

Warrants for the amount of dividend will be posted to members at their registered addresses.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Society before the 26th July, 1926

L. S. DABHOLKAR,
Ag. Hony. Secretary.

"Anand-Kanan", Choupaty Road,
Bombay,
16th July, 1926. R3511

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. HARKISONDAS RAMJI & CO., carrying on business as Commission Agents at Princess Street, Bombay, that Badani Dullabhji Nagji, who was a partner in our clients' firm has retired from the said partnership firm on and from the 13th day of June, 1926. The public are hereby warned against dealing with the said Badani Dullabhji Nagji in the name of or on behalf of our clients in any manner whatsoever. Any person dealing with the said Badani Dullabhji Nagji in the name of or on behalf of our clients will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1926.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Harkisondas Ramji & Co.

26984

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1926, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, APOLLO STREET, FORT, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and ANNUAL AUDITED ACCOUNTS and BALANCE-SHEET made up for the year ending 31st MARCH, 1926.

2nd—TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1926.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th July to the 14th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

The dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's registered Office on and after TUESDAY, the 10th AUGUST, 1926, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1926.

26972

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1926, at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and AUDITED ACCOUNTS and BALANCE-SHEET for the year ending 31st March, 1926.

2nd—TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

3rd—To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1926-27 and to fix their remuneration.

5th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1926.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1926, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

The dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's registered Office on and after TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1926, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1926.

The Shareholders at Ahmedabad are advised to receive payments of their dividend from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Kasonlas, residing at Sankdi Sherri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the warrants duly signed.

26973

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 9th AUGUST, 1926, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the DIRECTORS' REPORT and the AUDITED ACCOUNTS and BALANCE-SHEET made for the year ended 31st MARCH, 1926.

2nd—TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

3rd—To confirm the re-appointment of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., as a Director.

4th—To elect two Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

5th—To appoint Auditors for the year 1926-27 and to fix their remuneration.

6th—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THACKERSEY MOOLJI SONS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July, 1926.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from SATURDAY, the 24th July to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1926, both days inclusive.

The dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's registered Office on and after TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1926, between 12-30 to 3-30 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1926.

26974

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 500—30—650, plus Motor Cycle Allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem.

The conditions of appointment are as follows:—

(i) That the candidate should be not less than 28 years old.

(ii) Must either be an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers or an Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers, (India).

(iii) The appointment will be for five years (with option to renew for a further term).

The successful candidate will be on probation for a period of one year and if found satisfactory at the end of that period will be confirmed in his appointment.

Applications together with copies of testimonials and a brief statement of educational qualifications and previous employment will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th August, 1926.

Actual travelling expenses from Burma or India will be paid to join the appointment.

Preference will be given to those who have had experience in Water Works.

PRESIDENT,
Akyab Municipality.

Akyab, the 6th July, 1926.

26965

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of SHARE CERTIFICATES of the following Companies are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will arrange for the exchange of the holding into shares of the Amalgamated Coalfields, Ltd.

THE PENCH RIVER COAL CO. LTD.,
In Liquidation.

THE UPPER PENCH COAL CO. LTD.,
In Liquidation.

THE CENTRAL PENCH COAL CO. LTD.,
In Liquidation.

THE PENCH CONSOLIDATED COAL CO. LTD.,
In Liquidation.

C. R. HATFIELD,
for Self & Co-Liquidator,
4, Bankshall Street,
CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, 5th July, 1926. 26950

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SENIOR CORRESPONDENCE CLERK in the Divisional Office on the initial pay of Rs. 75 per mensem in the grade of Rs. 75—5—105.

Applicants must be Graduates of Indian Universities. Typewriting and previous Office experience will be given special consideration.

(Sd.) J. R. COLABAWALA,
Executive Engineer,
No. I. Divisional Rohri Canal.

26964

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 443 of 1923.

J. C. GAMMON (BOMBAY) LIMITED. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) BAI CHANDBAI, widow and Executrix of the Will and Codicils of Jainarayen Hindumal Dani, (2.) DHARAMSEY KARSONDAS and (3.) VITHALDAS KARSONDAS. ... Defendants.

To

DHARAMSEY KARSONDAS.

The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI Rule 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the sitting Judge in Chambers, on the 22nd day of July 1926, at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the decree pronounced against you on the 13th day of July, 1925, in the above suit.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1926.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

26981

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 666 of 1926.

K. AKBERALLY & CO., a Firm, carrying on business in the name and style of the Imperial Furnishing and Decorating Co., at Bellasis Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) GOPAL LAL SEN GUPTA, (2) UPEN CHANDRA BANNERJI, (3) JOGESH CHANDRA DIGHEL, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 10, Mirzapore Street, Faridpore, District Gharisur post, (4) T. H. B. TIFFIN, (5) SURENDRA BHUSAN BISWAS, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 5D, Labu Bagan Road, Bag Bazar, Calcutta, (6) SAKYA SINGHA SEN, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, and (7) KALI PADA DE, of Calcutta, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 74, Bandel Road, Ballingunj, Calcutta ..... Defendants.

To

The Defendants 3, 5, 6 and 7 abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against Defendants abovenamed, whereof the following is a concise statement:—

The Plaintiffs claim that the Defendants and each of them be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 22,000 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. from 29th January, 1926, to judgment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 3rd day of August, 1926, at quarter-past eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1926.

LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

26980

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament limited to the declaration made with respect to the Provident Fund amount in the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company and for Letters of Administration of the rest of the property and credits of MANEKLAL HARIVALLABHDAS SHAH alias MANEKLAL H. SHAH alias MANEKLAL HARIVALABHDAS SHAH alias MANECKLAL HARIVALLABHDAS SHAH alias MANEKLAL HARIVALAV alias MANECKLAL HARIVALABHDAS SHAH alias MANECKLAL H. SHAH alias MANICKLAL H. SHAH, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk of the Rate Section in the Traffic Manager's Office, B. B. and C. I. Rly. Company ..... Deceased.

PARWATIBAI NARANDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, widow of the abovenamed deceased Manekial Harivallabhdas Shah, the Executrix named in the Will of the deceased, residing at Tukaram Javji's Chawl, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo, outside the Fort in Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the last Will and Testament limited to the declaration and Letters of Administrateion of the rest of the property.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 9th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. BAXI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

26979

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 161 of 1925.

Messrs. COWASJEE JEHANGIR AND COMPANY, LIMITED ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) EDULJI COWASJI PALIA and (2) DADABHAI HORMUSJI CONTRACTOR ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on Friday, the 30th day of July, 1926, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure being a portion of a large piece of land called Dorachi Khar and containing by admeasurement 6,176 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New No. 12763, and New Survey No. 1-2/3366, 1/3366, together with the dwelling house and all premises standing or lying thereon, assessed along with other land by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 66 (2), 67 (1), 67 (3), 67 (4), 67 (5), and Street Nos. 66A1, 67, 67B, 67C and 67D, and which said premises are situate at Worli or Mahaluxmi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Waman Sadashiv Shivram Harischandra and others, on or towards the West by Worli or Mahaluxmi Road, leading Lane Grove Pumping Station, on or towards the North by the Burial Ground and on or towards the South by the property of the vendor Samrathbai, which has now been sold to one Khalid bin Ebrahim.

LOT NO. II.

1STLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the Pension and Tax tenure and partly of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure the Pension and Tax and the quit and ground rent in respect whereof have since been redeemed situate, lying and being between Jambulwadi and Carnac Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 402 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land forms part of land bearing Collector's Old Nos. 472 and 1582, New Nos. 2460 and 7299, Old Survey No. 16/1191 and New Survey Nos. 1/11 and 1A/11 together with the messuage tenements and all other buildings erected and standing partly thereon and partly on the property secondly described and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property secondly described under C ward Nos. 827, 828, 829 and 1771 and Street Nos. 6-8, 10, 12-14 and 19-21 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Abbu, on or towards the West partly by the property secondly described and partly by the property of the Tract and Books Society and partly by the property of the representatives of Jugmohandas Mangaldas, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to E. K. Palia and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

2NDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Carnac Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 25, New No. 15960, Old Survey No. 63, and New Survey No. 2/11 together with the messuage tenements and all buildings erected or standing thereon and on the property firstly described and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property firstly described under C Ward Nos. 827, 828, 829 and Street Nos. 6-8, 10, and 12-14 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property firstly described and partly by the property of Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Abba, on or towards the West by the property of Bombay Tract and Books Society on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South by the said Carnac Road.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side Moreland Road and the Central Agripada Estate, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2757 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Survey No. 3533 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 4067(3) and 4068(1) and Street Nos. 25B and 255, Moreland Road and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Abdul Karim Pathan and partly by the property of Abdul Satar, on or towards the West by the Moreland Road, on or towards the North by the Service passage and on or towards the South by the property of Adamalli Allibhai Daruwalla and partly by Ghellabhai Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure and Foras rent in respect whereof has been redeemed situate lying and being at Fergusson Road Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4855 (four thousand eight hundred and fifty-five) square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land which larger piece is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 179, New No. C/12114 and New Survey Nos. 1/2813 and 3/2814 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2107(8) and Street No. 1103 G and which said permises agreed to be sold are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bapuji Krishnaji Shindia partly by the property of Lakhamsi Bhimsi and partly by the property of Dewrao Hiraji Kawli, on or towards the West partly by a leasehold property of Darabsha Burjorji Mistry by the newly constructed Road and partly by the property of Ebrahimji Jiwanji Lakdawalla, on or towards the North partly by the property of Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon Trustee to Bai Halimabai widow of Haji Usman Allarakhia partly by the property of Merwan Rustom Sheriar Kashaira partly by the leasehold property of Abubaker Suleman Moosa and partly by the leasehold property of Ebrahimji Jiwanji Lakdawalla, and on or towards the South by the Meyor Sassoon Mills and partly by the Leasehold property of Darabsha Burjorji Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.

26872

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913,

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at 114-118, Cawasji Patel Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. SABNIS AND CO., a Firm, carrying on business at 114-118, Cawasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... First Petitioners.

and

PURNANAND MAHANAND BHAT, Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honourable Court, residing at Khar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Second Petitioner.

BY an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the above matter, dated the 8th day of July, 1926, on the petitions of the abovenamed Petitioners IT WAS ORDERED that The Malabar Forests and Rubber Company, Limited, be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 and that Mr. Nanabhai Hormusji Moos is appointed the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1926.

PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI,
Attorneys for the 2nd Petitioner.

26969

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of UDHAVJI LAXMIDAS, a bachelor, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant and a Merchant's Clerk, residing at Kariana Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

Bai GANGAVAHU alias Bai KESARBAI, wife of Ghelabhai Kanji, residing at Teja Korji's House, Kariana Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of July, 1926.

Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

26982

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Guzarati knowing TYPIST on 30/- ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, 309, Hornby Road.
A R3508A

WANTED—An INQUIRY CLERK in one of the Local Indian Banks. Starting salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26978

WANTED—Men, everywhere. Desirous earning money. Full details against 5 annas stamp: BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3417

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. An honest and hardworking for a dispensary at Girgaum Back Road. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. R. V. JALPADE, No. 1, Charni Road, opp: Kemp and Co.
A R3486

WANTED.—A B.COM. for Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore. Applications not mentioning age, caste, experience (if any), and minimum demands will not be entertained. The SECRETARY
A R3505

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS honest and active for Central Provinces, Khandesh, Deccan and Bombay. Liberal commission and bonus, all facilities given. Apply to THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A HINDU LADY of good references to act as teacher to some girls of a respectable Hindu family. Good knowledge of Devanagri, Sanskrit, and needle work essential. Free unfurnished quarters. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating age and qualifications etc. to HEADMASTER, Shri Sumaair School, Mahamandir, Jodhpur.
A R3499

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—GLASS POTTERY EXPERT MOTOR ENGINEER, knowing telephone and electric work, cook knowing European and Indian dishes for small Rajputana State. Cook, Punjab European Hotel, good confectioner. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, SHAHDARA, DELHI.
A R3507

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDER-GRADUATE well up in correspondence and typing seeks some responsible POST. Please write to Box No. 1756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3496

WANTED—Influential Bombaymen to help a desolate educated youth by favouring him a SUITABLE JOB. Apply BONDALKAR, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3510

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—ROOMS and GODOWNS in Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3488

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668.

TO BE LET to Hindus only—FLATS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3487

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—One 15/20 h.p., 7-seater FIAT CAR, in very good mechanical order; no reasonable offer refused. Can be seen and tried at the AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.
J A 26948

FINANCIAL.

A LOAN up to Twenty-five Thousand without Interest.—Spend a little amount and obtain a Loan up to Rupees Twenty-five Thousand without any interest, repayable within twenty-five years. For particulars apply to SECRETARY, The Banking and Industrial Syndicate, Limited, Delhi.
R R3403

PROFESSION.

WANTED—PATIENTS try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect, VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.
P R3509

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation Rs. 2. The best guide for dealers in Cotton futures. Testimonials from AMERICA and INDIA. HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3497

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. REBE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

WE GUARANTEE thorough training in Shorthand Typewriting. Moderate fees. Apply CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3495

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts. opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:

	Rs.
Corona Four (Four Bank key-board) New	225
Corona Improved Model with case	195
L.C. Smith Rs. 95. Brief Size	110
Woodstock fiscap, like new	100
Oliver No. 9 Brief slightly-used	170
Hammond Multi. 85, Fox Standard	100

Rebuilt Typewriters; Remingtons No. 10 and all and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices.

Ribbons, Carbon and typewriter papers. Repairs to all Makes.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Estd. 1908.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KAMRAS—Infalliable for worn-outs, exhausted brains. Trial five doses, -/10/- JOSHI WORKS, DELHI.
T R3428

VENITIAN BATHS for Health, Vigour, Beauty, Nusser House, opposite French Motor, Queen's Road.
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STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY'S TYPEWRITER SALE at unheard of prices. Remington Rebuilt Typewriters, latest Models, equal to new in appearance and operation, Quality A Grade. Brand New Corona Four and Three. Also slightly used Remington Typewriters and all makes. Worth a visit at 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
T

TELEGRAM—We inform Calcutta and Bombay Merchants that we represent and purchase goods at wholesale trade rates:—Typewriters, Gramophones, Harmoniums, Cycles, Lamps, Lanterns, Locks, Spectacles, Watches, Habersdashery, Stationery, Cigarettes, Matches, polishes, novelties. Catalogues, Illustrations, Free samples solicited. KUNDAN-LALL SONS & COMPANY, Kaimganj, U.P.
T R3513

REPRESENTATIVES, MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE PURCHASERS
are
KUNDANLALL SONS AND COMPANY,
Kaimganj, U.P.
Illustrations, Prices, Free samples Solicited.
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AMUSEMENTS.

NEVER FAILS.

A staunch devotee whatever the difficulties come in his way,

NEVER FAILS

AND

Thus the moral of such Stories

NEVER FAILS.

SEE

THIS WEEK—TO-DAY

Hindustan Film Co's

BHAKTA SHREE EKANATH

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Time and Rates as Usual.

OWING TO STRONG PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL

CINEMA; .... LAMINGTON ROAD

CONTI

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM COY'S

Extra-ordinary Social Picture

THE

'TELEPHONE GIRL'

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday (21st) at 3 P.M.

THIS WEEK—DON'T FAIL

TO SEE

Selected Indian Programme

SHARDA FILM'S PICTURE

RATNA MANJARI

WITH

ARTISTIC HINDI DANCE

With HINDI SONGS.

Sat. Sun. Holidays extra show at 3 P.M.

DAILY: 5—7—9—11

CROWN CINEMA.

Sandhurst Road . . . Marble Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS.

WARNER BROS. CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN

PRESENT

FLORENCE VIDOR, MONTE BLUE

AND

A PRE-EMINENT SUPPORTING CAST

IN

"MAIN STREET"

A Marvellous Picturisation of Sinclair Lewis' celebrated story——

A story filled to overflowing with those intimate human touches that go straight to the heart.

HUMOUROUS, TENSELY DRAMATIC,—YET REALISTIC TALE.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME:—6-30 and 10 P.M.

MATINEE TO-DAY and TOMORROW AT 4 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK

Krishna Film Co.'s Production

'WOOING NIGHTINGALE'

FEATURING

Miss EMELEE, Miss GULAB, Miss CHANDA,
Mr. PAHELWAN and Mr. VISHNU.

:o:

DANCE DANCE

KRISHNA FILM CO.'S WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS

Miss ANSUYA

WILL PERFORM BEAUTIFUL STAGE DANCE,
WITH AN EXTRAORDINARY MUSIC.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE - - - - - New Charni Road.

EXERCISE FOR SELF-DEFENCE

FOR

HEALTH FOR LONGIVITY

Mr. K. G. RAO, Director.

Most Patronized Institute in Bombay, where instruction is imparted with clock-work regularity, by a staff of competent teachers.

JOIN OUR INSTITUTE AND BE FIT!

CALL ANY DAY MORNINGS OR EVENINGS.

THE

NATIONAL PHYSICAL CULTURE INSTITUTE,

FRENCH BRIDGE - - - - - Chowpati, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc

By order of the Bank and Underwriters and concerned:—

20 dozens spectacle frames.
2 fire extinguishers.
3 Bath Tubs.
About 455 yards Khaki cord cloth.
About 325 yards Green Khaki.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Liquidator, The Indian Toys and Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation):—

A lot of office furniture consisting of writing tables, chairs, copying press, clock, Yost typewriter etc., etc.

AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 secondhand robber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the receiver appointed in suit No. 196 of 1925 (Caramsy vs. Gordhandas).

1 Shigram.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES FAST BLACK UMBRELLA CLOTH AND 2 BALES WATER PROOF UMBRELLA CLOTH.

By the order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Mr. Fuaji Bhicaji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th July, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 cases containing 20 pieces fast black umbrella cloth 44" x 40 x 45 yds. 2 borders.

6 cases each 20 pieces fast black umbrella cloth 44" x 40 x 45 yards.

2 Bales each 50 Pieces water proof umbrella cloth "50" x 30 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
17 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA* ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
1 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
10 ,,	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class passengers only.

§Extra Steamer at following reduced rates — 1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60. 1st Saloon to Marseilles,—£72, £62 and £16. 2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52. 2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48. The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

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To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO-STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
21st July	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
21st ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Owing to the monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

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CURES ALL

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ACHES AND PAINS

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Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

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(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and
(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

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PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay July 16th.

Our market is steady. A brighter feeling prevailed to-day, due to various exhilarating reports from the cloth and yarn markets, tending to make sellers hold back and thus harden prices a bit. Shortcovering was also in evidence. Pabaney's registered a rise of 10 points.

Very large deals in yarn are reported, mostly for export, as also some movements of cloth to Calcutta.

Amongst the industrials, Cements were again in demand. Tata Hydros were active with a large business passing at increasing rates. They touched 1040 at the highest today. Steels were, however, quiet, and we feel, are likely to receive a setback, as the market does not seem capable of going higher. An Ahmedabadi broker sold a good lot of differed. The lastest canard is that the reconstruction scheme is undergoing some modification. Scheme or no scheme, we would not part with our shares.

The market in Government securities is also halting, though prices are fairly steady.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	81 8
Baroda	50	4	84
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	58
Central	25	1½	27 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81
Imperial	500	40	1660
Imperial Contributory	125	10	422 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 7

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	14 8
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	24 12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	63 12
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	62 8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	100
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	4
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	42 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	925
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	100
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	117 8
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	92 8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	98
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	95
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	85
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	104
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	156 4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710 XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	74

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	181 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	252 8
Scindia Steam ..	16—0—14	Y—9—9	

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74 8
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	705
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	985
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	123 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	64 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1031 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	932 8
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	672 8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	785

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1020
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India ..	1,000	..	1050
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	515
New Prince of Wales ..	500	61	710
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	186 4
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	473 12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	3	126 4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	46
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4 0	5 1
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	170
Jost Engineering ..	100	40	75
Mckenzie	100	30	320
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	705
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	129
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd ..	100	..	57 12
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	81 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	28 14
Thacker	50	..	125
Telephone	50	nil	26

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	750
Jupiter	15	..	5
New India	25	ly	20 12
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1075
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	877 8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	150
Broach Fine Counts ..	250	..	47 8
Century	100	20y	355
Central India O. ..	100	16	517 8
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128 12
Coorla	100	..	140
Crescent	100	nil	166 4
Currimbhoy	250	..	300
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	670
E.D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	..	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	208 12
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	225
Fazulbhoy	250	25	845
Finlay	100	nil	115
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	525
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	5	113 12
Gindoostan	1,000	100	1520
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	172 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	395
Jamshed O.	250	..	62 8
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		97
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	1000
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5250
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	21
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	82 8
Madras United ..	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1850
Mathradas	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay.	100	10	135
New Great Eastern ..	300	nil	285
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70
Pearl	250	12	457 8
Phoenix	100	10	390
Premier	100	..	40
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	10
Sassoon Silk	500	..	510
Sholapur	1,000	250	7[illegible]
Simplex	250	..	111 4
Sir Shapurji Broac a	100	..	23 12
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	485
Swan	100		132 8
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2125
Vishnu P.	500	35	560
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

	Bombay, July 16			
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	410
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	882-8	886-4	878-12	881-4
Century		365	370	365 367-8
Central India ..	518-12	520	517-8	517-8
Colaba Land ..				130
Crescent	..	..	..	167-8
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy ..	850	852-8	845	848-12
Finalay	..	..	..	118-12
Globe				25
Gokak	..	..	..	113-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	172-8
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	..	380XD
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1000
Madhowjee	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great ..				285
Pearl	458-12	461-4	457-8	457-8
Pabany	208-12	222-8	208-12	220
Phoenix	..	..	..	390
Simplex ..				111-4
Swadeshi	..	..	..	485
Swan Mills ..	..	..	..	130
Tata Mill	..	..	..	107

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	202-8
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	..	183-12
Tram Co. Ord.	124-6	124-6	123-2	123-2
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	..	14-8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24-12
Indian Cement ..	..	..	..	67-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	67-8
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	..	42-8
Tata Hydro	1037-8	1038-12	1032-8	1033-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	28-10	28-10	27-4	27-4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	80-10	80-10	74 6	74 6

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, July 16.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Soda Caustic	17	8	0
Soda Sulphide	10	4	0
Soda Hydrosulphide	1	3	0
Soda Bichromate	27	0	0
Salt Aniline	0	8	6
Salt Antimony	0	7	3
Salt Epsom	3	11	0
Salt Glauber	3	14	0
Potash Chlorate	0	3	10
Potash Bichromate	32	8	0
Chloride Magnesium	5	4	0
Chlorid Zinc	17	12	0
Acid Acetic	0	7	9
Acid Oxalic	24	0	0
Sago Flour	12	4	0
Farina	13	0	0
Maize Starch	11	12	0
Dextrine	15	8	0
Alumina Sulphate	6	8	6
Litharge	33	9	0
Alum of Chrome	15	8	0
Sugar lead Brown	33	0	0
Bleaching Powder	13	0	0

Acid Acetic kept in demand, and the scarcity of available stock has forced up the price by quarter anna. Zinc Magnesium Chloride is practically steady. Sago flour ruled firm at Rs. 12 Bleaching powder has dropped suddenly from artificial price to Rs. 14 per cwt. Sodium Sulphide, Aniline Salt, and other chemicals kept featureless. No further interesting features have been noticed in the course of the week.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, July 16.

Quotations are:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Healds-Cotton	0	15	6
Healds-Elastic	19	6	0
Healds-Wire	3	6	0
Reeds	0	2	3
Roller Cloth 16 oz.	8	0	0
Roller Cloth 18 oz.	9	0	0
Sizing flannel 72 in.	3	10	0
Bandings-rim-scroll	1	2	0
Bandings-tubular	1	10	6
Bandings-spindle	1	3	6
Bobbins-Slubbing	24	0	0
Bobbins-Rovings	17	0	0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5"	6	0	6
Bobbins-conical 5"	6	2	0
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8"	5	10	0
Rope Lambeth	1	11	0

Fluctuations were quite insignificant in the course of week. Healds and Reeds ruled steady. Japanese Bobbins saw a poor week. No further animation was witnessed in Bandings and Laether Sundries. Wire healds and other loom sundries heed nothing of importance.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

To-day Reuter reported 2 points lower to 4 points higher in New York futures. The market eased at the opening but later advanced on some short covering, and closed dull. The undertone of the market is good. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 3 points up.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—The market fluctuates within narrow limits. Although crop reports as whole are favourable, there are complaints regarding insects and growth. The market may react somewhat but operators generally will probably await the next Agricultural Bureau Report to be published in New York on the 23rd instant.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Looks like a fluctuating market without decided tendency for a while. Warmer weather is predicted. Better trade demand. Market advanced in sympathy with New York."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th inst. as under:—

"A low night temperature unfavourable."

A slight change was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 337 1/2 i.e. a rupee lower than Wednesday's closing rate for Broach July/August and going up by half a rupee on scattered buying declined to Rs. 336 on Bazar operators and Jobbers selling. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported higher than expected the market advanced to Rs. 338 and closed at Rs. 337 1/2. New Broach May opened at Rs. 321 1/4 and touching Rs. 322 declined to Rs. 319 1/2 on prominent Shroffs selling and closed at Rs. 321. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 321 1/2 and going upto Rs. 322 1/2 on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 322 1/4.

Oomra July opened at Rs. 328 and going down to Rs. 325 1/2 nominally, closed at Rs. 328. Whilst Oomra Decr/January opened at Rs. 307 and gave way to Rs. 305 1/2 on selling by Shroffs and closed steady at Rs. 306 1/2. Commission Houses being moderate buyers. Bengal July and January were respectively quoted Rs. 268 and Rs. 255 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-day 400 bales Dholleras, 200 bales Central Provinces No. 1 and 200 bales Central Provinces No. 2 in all 800 bales were tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date are 300 bales against Bengal, 1,500 bales against Broach and 3,100 bales against Oomra Contracts in all 8,109 bales.

COTTON.

Bombay, July 16.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6 p.m.	
Fully Good Broach April/May	322¼
Fully Good Broach July/August	338
Fully Good Bengal July	269
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	256¼
Fine Oomra July	329
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	308

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

Description	Super. fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal	295	283	271	261
M. G. S. Punjab	291	279	267	257
M. G. Oomra No. 3	342	232	317	...
M. G. Central Provinces	367	357	342	...
M. G. Central Provinces No 2.	357	347	332	...
M. G. Broach No. 2.	360	352	344	336
M. G. Punjab/American	365	357	349	341
M. G. Sawgin/Dharwar	370	362	354	346

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 16.

Fully Good Broach April/May	321
Fully Good Broach July/August	337
Fully Good Bengal July	263
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	255
Fine Oomra July	327
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	306
Good Southerns Aug/Sep.	318

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th July, 1926:—

Cotton	2,429 bales
Wheat	939 Cwts.
Linseed	3,087 ,,
Rape, etc.	238 ,,
Gingellyseed	nil
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	146 ,,
Castorseed	408 ,,
Rice	2,711 ,,
Myrabollams	99 ,,
Cottonseed	nil
Mowraseed	3,606 ,,
Gram	591 ,,
Juwar	421 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	1,046 ,,
Coal	906 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay July 16

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	108	2,10,776	2,95,424
Central India ..	50	3,73 466	3,39,469
Barsi and Nagar ..	..	2,21,731	2,05,724
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	..	74,028	97,997
Berar		4,74 132	5,63 138
Central Provinces ..		2,45,732	2,87,384
Total Comras ..	158	16,79,865	17,63,13
Dholera	340	2,79,039	3,06,791
N.W Provinces ..		1,29,516	1,32,112
Rajputana	175	1.04.832	79,771
Sind-Punjab ..	19	2,93,321	3,03 171
Broach		3,12,040	4.86.516
Coompta & Dharwar	284	1,44.646	1.88,201
Westerns-Northerns	308	97.821	97,633
Cocanada		2,634	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	28	60.153	34 638
Persian		4.394	5,347
American		17,267	9,649
Egyptian and African ..	1117	75,970	58,913
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		3,347	3,513
Total	2,429	32,09,905	35,33,653

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th July This year	Last year
Europe	595	5,12,350	6,50,716
Japan & China ..	3,829	16,33,381	18,21,632
Coast Ports ..		22,303	21,042
Up-country by Rail		96,012	14,294
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		82 305	64,207
Total ..	4 424	23,46 351	25 74 891

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	225/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/40	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	330/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/10	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	330/40	.....
Broach F G M G	300/10	.....
Muthia Fine M. G.	240/50	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	305/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj F G M G	335/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/10	.....
Dhollera F G M G	295/305	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales

Total day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 100 bales

Total day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 15.

Months	To-day's prices.
October	17.23—.01
December	17.30—.01
January	17.33—.02
March	17.54—.01

Liverpool, July 15.

Months	To-day's prices.
October	9.11—unchgd.
December	9.01—unchgd.
January	9.04—unchgd.
March	9.10+.01

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 15.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain nil

Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

Futures at New York, October 17.23

Futures at New York December 17.30

Futures at New York January 17.33

Futures at New York March 17.54

Spot Cotton at New York 18.55

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.20

Futures at New Orleans October 17.11

Futures at New Orleans January 17.02

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 13 15/16

Demand Bills 4.85.93

COTTON MARKETS

Liverpool, July 15.

	Liverpool	Egyptian opening	closing
July	.....	9 45	15 00
August	.....	9.29	14.95
September	.....	9.18	14.85
October	.....	9.11	14.85
November	.....	9.03	14.65
December	.....	9 04	14.50
January	.....	9.04	14.48
February	.....	9.04	14.45
March	.....	9.10	14.40
April	.....	9.10	14.40
May	.....	9.14	14.40
June	.....	9.12	14.40
July	.....	9.10	14.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

	To-day's opening.
July	9.46+.04
August	9.34+.06
October	9.15+.04
December	9.09+.05
January	9.08+.04
March	9.14+.05
May	9.19+.06
July	9.16+.06

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 15.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	11 a.m. Call	Noon Call
New York		
October	17.20	17.25
January	17.29	17.26
March	17.48	17.46
New Orleans	9 a.m. Call	
October	17.02	
January	16.94	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 15.

	Good	Fully good	Fine
Scinde	6.40	6.70	7.09
Bengal	6.50	6.80	7.10
Oomra	7.25	7.55	7.85
Broach	7.80	8.20	8.60

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 15.

	To-day's opening.
November	14.65—.05

WHEAT.

London, July 15.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. July sellers 56/6.

Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs. July nominal 54/6.

Tone:—Quieter.

Wheat, Australian July sellers 58/9.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi July paid 56/10 1/2.

Wheat Choice White Karachi due value 57/6.

Tone:—Quieter.

SEEDS.

London, July 15.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—

July/August Hull paid £16 7/8

August/September Hull paid £17 1/8

Cottonseed Bombay July/August quoted £8 1/8

Castorseed Bombay July/August sellers £16 1/2

Linseed Bombay July/August seller £19 1/4

Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold July/August nominal ton £21

Rapeseed Toria July/August Hamburg sellers ton £21 5/8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat July/August nominal ton £22 1/2

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore July/August quoted ton £20 3/8

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/August sellers ton £22 3/8

LINSEED.

London, July 15.

Linseed, Calcutta:—

July/August sellers £18/17/6.

Aug/Sep sellers £18/18/9.

Raw Linseed Oil:—

Aug offered 34/9.

Sep/Dec offered 35/1 1/2.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 15.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

July/Sep sellers 15/6 3/4.

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9.

Jan/March sellers 16/1 1/2.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep sellers 15/7 3/4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep sellers 15/8 1/2.

Cuban Sugar July sellers 11/7 1/2.

SHARES.

London, July 15.

Hongkong £131 1/2

Chartered Bank £21 1/2

National Bank £48 3/4

P and O Bank £9 3/4

Eastern Bank £5 7/8

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 16.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 7|8
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T. T.	1|5 7|8
Bank's selling D. D.	1|5 29|32
Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A.	1|6 3|16
Bank's buying T. T.	1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 31|32
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs.	1430
Bank's buying M|st D.A. Frcs.	1500
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs.	1485
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T. T. Rs.	129 1|2
Bank's buying 60 D|st D. P. Rs.	125 1|2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	152 1|2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's seling D.D. Rs.	198 3|4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	157
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D. D.	Rs. 276 1|2
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dol.	4.86 7|16
London—Paris Frcs.	198.50
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.10
London—Brussels Frcs.	213.00
London—Rome Liras	144.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady.	

London, July 15.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32

Bar Gold 84/4/9 3/4

Bar Silver Spot 30 quiet.

London, July 15.

Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4

Bar Silver (Spot) 30

Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/16

Tone of Silver:—China selling. India small buyer. Market closed quiet.

Interest day to day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.

Interest 7 days Market Loans 4 per cent.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 16.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	15/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1400
American Dollars	276 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	152 1/2
Shanghai	198 3/4
Japan	129 3/4
Singapore	157
Market steady.	

London, July 15.

Exchange on London in Paris	196.50
Exchange on London in Germany	20.42 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy	143.60
Exchange Stockholm	18.16
Exchange Oslo	22.19
Exchange Amsterdam	12.10½
Exchange Switzerland	25.11
Exchange Athens	404.50

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 16.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Easy.	
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, July 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 11/32 p.c.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 15/32 p.c.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 p.c.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 p.c.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 16.

Sovereigns Ready	13-8-0
Sovereigns Forward	13-8-0
National Bar Gold	21-11-0
Bar gold ready,	Rs. 21-6 9
Bar gold forward	Rs. 21-6.9
Bar gold 2nd settlement	Rs. 21 7-3
Bar silver ready,	Rs. 68-6.0
Bar silver 1st settlement,	Rs. 68-7.0
Bar silver 2nd settlement,	Rs. 68.1-0

London, July 15.

Bar gold ready, s.	84 9 3|4
Silver ready, d.	30.0
Silver forward, d.	30.1
TONE OF SILVER—	

Quiet. Indian bought. China sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 15.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 5/8

War Loan 5 per cent £101

Conversion Loan £76

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/4

Consols 2½ per cent £55 5/8

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56 1/2

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £69 3/4

Government Securities 3 per cent £59 3/4

GOLD.

Bombay, July 16.

Ready:—21/6/9.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 21/6/9. Highest 21/7/0. At 6 p.m. 21/7/0.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 21/7/0. Highest 21/7/3. At 6 p.m. 21/7/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asad: Opening 0/0/9.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 0/1/6.

Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 16.

Ready:—68/8/0.

Vaida Asad:—Opening 68/9/0. Highest 68/9/3. At 6 p.m. 68/9/3.

Vaida Sravan:—Opening 68/5/0 Highest 68/5/3. At 6 p.m. 68/5/3.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Asad: Opening 0/6/0.

Vaida Sravan: Opening 0/13/0.

Tone—Market Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, July 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass, English	2	57 4 0
Brass German	¾	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	58 12 0
Copper German	1	60 8 0
Copper German	1¼	60 8 0
Panchteka joint		29 0 0
Copper. English Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	¾	56 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½ 1¾ to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		61 0 0

METALS.

London, July 15.

English Best Selected Copper £63 1/4

Standard Copper GMB £58 5/0

Copper Braziers £75 1/2

Yellow Metal £69 1/2

Hard Spelter £31 1/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 3/4

Tin Block £278 3/4

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, July 16.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0 6 9
Finix	No. 6 1/2	0 7 0
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 7 9
David	No. 10½	0 8 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 8 0
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 8 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 8 9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 9 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 9 3
Kilachand	No. 20¼	0 9 6
Japan	No. 20	0 10 9
Japan	No. 32	1 1 6
Japan	No. 40	1 3 3
Japan	No. 42½	1 4 9

C. M PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 16.

Jute:—Albion 450; Alliance 470; Anglo India 388; Auckland 235; Barnagore 162 Bally 170; Birla 8; Belvedere 485; Budge Budge 439; Caledonian 500; Chandani 140 Clive 35/2; Craig 4; Cheviot 248; Dalhousie 360; Delta 475; Empire 53/4; Fort Gloster 785; Fort William 270; Gondalpara 820 Gourepore 635; Hukumchand 1; Hooghly 69; Howrah 39; Kamarhatty 570; Kankanarrah 463; Kelvin 800; Khardah 400; Kinnison 950; Lansdowne 269; Lawrence 590; Lothian 380; Naihati 435; National 27/8; New Central 558; Northbrook 50 Nudea 43; Orient 213; Presidency 7/8. Reliance 60/8; Soorah 26; Standard 390 Union 525; Waverly 6; Hessian 15/8; Jute 63/12

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 137 Keshavram Cotton 4/4.

Coal:—Burrakur 20/4; Gusick and Musalia 10; Raneegunge 22/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/2. I Still 7; Imperial Bank 1635, Imperial Conty 414; Indian Cable 4.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Coals and miscellaneous section remained unchanged Government securities were strong. 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/8; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/8; 5 per cent Bond (1945-55) 108/13; 6 per cent Bonds (1936) 106/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 16.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77-4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101-12

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102-10

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104-3

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108-6

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107-2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106-12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107-12

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108-12

6 1|2 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-6

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103

4 per cent. Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88-4

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

London, July 15.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£151,300,000
Public Deposits	£9,400,000
Other Deposits	£114,600,000
Govt. Securities	£58,900,000
Other Securities	£72,300,000
Notes & Gold	£20,600,000

The Bank Reserve is 24.00 per cent of the Liabilities.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 16.

		Rs. as. Ps.
KHADI		
Textile	Per lb	0 12 9
Century	,,	0 12 0
Jacob	,,	0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 12 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 8400 lbs.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 1 3
Century 91½-92½	,,	1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 1 0
Hindustan	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 1 6
Phoenix	,,	1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 9
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 0
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 6202|6803:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 1 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 3
David Mill	,,	1 1 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 6
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 0
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 0
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 0
Globe	,,	0 15 0
Rachael	,,	0 15 6
Palkhi	,,	1 0 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
LEPAD.		
Spring	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 0
Jacob	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 1 0
Jacob [illegible]	,,	1 [illegible] 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 1 6
1336 Tata	,,	3 1 [illegible]
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	6 4 0
5800 Kurla	,,	9 0 0
1325 Morarji	,,	6 4 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 8 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 7 0
Apollo David	,,	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 0
Great	,,	1 4 6
Phoenix	,,	1 5 0
Tata	,,	1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 1 6
David	,,	1 0 9
Mahel	,,	1 0 9
Market Dull.		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a substantial rise both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the market advanced on speculative buying and better trade demand. In the middle of the week the values eased on continued long liquidation. The market again improved on heavy short covering on reports of too much rain in South-west Texas and local traders buying. At the close the market was steady.

Since our last report, we have experienced a series of excited and rapidly fluctuating markets with a further progress in an upward direction, and quite an appreciable advance has to be recorded during the week. The position is quite different to that ruling at the time the first Bureau Report was published when the markets were short; now the inclination is to work on the "Bull" side, as in the general view there is not much risk in doing this, even though prices at the moment are so much higher than they were a fortnight or three weeks ago. Sentiment at the moment is entirely disposed to buy on setbacks rather than sell on advances, which the policy being pursued up to a short time ago Of course, the present month is always a hazardous time and it is not wise to embark on "Bear" operations of any consequence until the next two or three weeks have passed.

We have been confronted with unfavourable weather conditions during the week; besides which reports of insect damage have caused a scare. Heavy rains have been complained of in parts of the South-west portion of the Belt, and it is possible that the next Official Bureau Report will indicate lower estimated production than that issued on the 2nd instant. Already some private authorities put down their ideas somewhat under 15 million bales. It is the type of weather that ensues during the latter half of July and the whole of August that will turn the prospects of a large yield into a much more moderate one.

To our minds, with the lateness of the crop it looks as if October in New York will further strengthen as compared to positions like December, January and March.

Accounts from Manchester, whilst perhaps slightly better, are still by no means cheerful reading. The coal situation is still interfering with the trade outlook, and the recent rejection of terms by the miners has further affected the position, with the result that prospects of an early settlement have now gone remote.

It is difficult to express a strong and confident view at the present moment, for so much depends upon weather conditions during the next fortnight. The crop is about to pass through its most critical stage which may either mar the present promise, or give us even a further growth than present ideas are looking for. We rather feel that the best policy for those who wish to exercise their energies, is for the next two or three weeks to buy on breaks, but profits on such transactions should be taken speedily and not held too long, as advised in our last week's circular.

Local Market:—Prices here have more or less followed the trend of the American markets during the period under review. With the future course of the market dependent upon advices from the other side, it is difficult to form any reliable opinion, but we do not trust the existing level of prices, and are more inclined to recommend sales of new crop contracts on any temporary strength.

The position of the Ready market is undoubtedly strong due to the fact that supplies are small and high class descriptions extremely scarce. A good demand is at the moment emanating from Japanese Exporters and local mills.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.	
New York October	16.71	17.28	+.57
New York December	16.72	17.30	+.58
New York January	16.67	17.33	+.66
New York March	16.88	17.54	+.66
New York May	17.05	17.68	+.63
Liverpool October	8.81	9.11	+.30
Liverpool December	8.76	9.04	+.28
Liverpool January	8.75	9.04	+.29
Liverpool March	8.80	9.10	+.30
Liverpool May	8.84	9.14	+.30

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Bombay, July 16.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 339½ and gradually declined to Rs. 332 on Shroffs selling. From this level the market recovered to Rs. 339 on buying by prominent Shroffs and closed on the 14th instant at Rs. 338½. The markets were totally closed on the 9th and 15th instant. New Broach April-May opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 319½ and gradually eased to Rs. 314½ on prominent Shroffs selling. On Commission Houses and general buying the market improved to Rs. 322 and closed at the same rate on the 14th instant.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 328 on the 10th instant and gave way to Rs. 324 on selling by a Japanese firm and Bazar operators, but again improved to Rs. 330 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 328½ on the 14th instant. Whilst December-January opened on the 10th instant at Rs. 301 and declined by a couple of rupees on selling by Exporters and Shroffs. On Commission Houses and general buying the values advanced to Rs. 307 and the market closed at the same rate on the 14th instant. F. G. Bengal July opened at Rs. 262 and closed at Rs. 268, the highest being Rs. 271 and the lowest Rs. 260. Whilst December-January opened at Rs. 251 and closed at Rs. 257, the highest being Rs. 257 and the lowest Rs. 248.

PIECEGOODS.

The Cloth Market has remained very quiet during the past week. Favourable reports have been received from all centres regarding the monsoon and much of the anxiety has been relieved. If the progress of the rains continues to be favourable a fair demand may be looked for in the near future Buyers seem to be watching further developments before committing themselves to fresh transactions. Sellers have been waiting for their opportunity to sell goods, but are not over anxious. Stocks are not heavy, some late deliveries have been cancelled and for fresh orders distant deliveries are required. Up country consuming centres have been depleted of stocks, which will need replenishment, and the present low basis of prices will induce purchases sooner or later. But on the other hand, cotton prices have been declining and cloth prices will give way in sympathy. Makers in Manchester are anxious to get back their lost hold on the Indian market. The coal strike will soon end. The uncertainty regarding the course of exchange will soon be removed. The shaky position of some of the merchants would cause a depression in the market, if forced sales were resorted to. There will be a curtailment of the demand owing to disturbances in several places.

The Manchester Market has been inactive. Small orders have been forthcoming from different markets, after the interchange of several telegrams. Light goods have been in demand from India there having been several inquiries of which only a few have resulted in business. Dyed goods and fancy styles have been booked in small quantities for the Bombay Market. The latitude required in shipments as well as the distant deliveries required have been a check to fresh business. Some shippers have been offering the scale allowances for goods fallen late, but merchants have preferred to cancel the late lots, anticipating lower rates later on, just to lessen the burden on their shoulders.

The new scheme whereby British Exporters will be able to insure against bad debts will have come into operation this week under the direction of Mr. A M. Samuel, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department. Government hope that this proposal will assist British manufacturers dealing in the export market.

Local Mill Cloths have been steady, but with little business passing. Stocks are on the increase, causing anxiety to some of the mills. Rains have fallen in Punjab and other centres and it is hoped that a better demand will be forthcoming shortly. It is reported that 500 bales of "Sundri" Brand Calendered Shirtings have been sold by the Western Mills at Rs. 0/15/7½ per lb. The members of the Tariff Board have paid a visit to the Mulji Jetha Market on Wednesday last to obtain firsthand information from the dealers.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

Grey Shirtings.

Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38		9	12 0
„ 100000	..45× „	..	11	12 0
„ No. 33,000	..45× „	..	10	0 0
„ No. 2800	..37× „	..	8	8 0
„ No. 4515	..38×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	10	8 0
„ No. 16000	.. „	..	11	0 0
„ No. 17000	.. „	..	11	8 0
Graham'sNo.2730	..39 „	..	9	12 0
„ No. 2750	..45 „	..	11	12 0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1/2..		16	8 0
„ BB	..38×38 1/2..		14	8 0
„ Rupee No. 5	..38×38 1/2..		..	..
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38		9	12 0
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „ ..		9	12 0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		15	0 0

Grey Drills.

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		19	2 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		..	..

Grey Jaconets.

Ralli No. 18	..45×22	..	6	4 0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	5	10 0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	5	4 0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	..	..

White Shirtings

Liepmann's No. 1500	2×42	..	20	4 0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	24	10 0

White Mulls.

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	4 0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	8	12 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	4 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	6	10 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	0 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	8 0
„ No. 818	..38×20	..	7	10 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	4	12 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8 0
„ No 224	..44×20	..	6	8 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	0 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	3	8 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	4	0 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	4	8 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Aug.			..	..
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	6	8 0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	4	8 0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	5	0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	5	4 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	5	12 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	6	4 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	6	4 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	6	8 0
Flemings No. 8080	..20×18	..	..	..

White Nainsooks.

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	3	8 0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	3	4 0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	..	..
„ No 1900	.. „	..	..	..
„ No. 2000	.. „	..	..	..
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	..	..
„ No 35620 T.N.	38×22	..	5	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	3	10 0
„ No. 95950-97970		..	..	..
„ Saraswati	36×18	..	7	0 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18.		4	11 0
„ No. 50000	„	..	5	3 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			5	11 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	3	6 0
Greaves' Nc. 8000 T.B.	38×22		..	..
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26×18	..	3	6 0
S.W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"		..	3	6 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

Japanese Grey Cloths.

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	9	10 0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	16	8 0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	12	4 0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0 0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	0 0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	17	0 0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond		9	8 0
9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond		9	8 0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	Net.	14	12 0
'Duck" Drills	..40×40	.. „	11	8 0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 15.

Our Market has been showing some signs of improvement since some time and during the week under review prices have improved to the extent of about 1/4 of an anna per lb. in almost all kinds of yarns and off-take has been distinctly better than for the last several weeks. The improvement has been brought about principally on account of large purchases for China Market during the past fortnight amounting to about 20,000 bales of 10s, and 12s. spinnings and as this has reduced stocks from the mills to a certain extent and has given them a partial relief they have been quoting higher rates than before and the pressure to effect sales is not so keen now as was in past. A certain amount of confidence has now been created amongst the dealers who are now inclined to effect purchases at this level of prices and during this week, business for the local market has been done to the extent of 3½,000 packages, especially of coarse spinnings from No. 2s to No. 14 1|2s where as the finer counts are more or less neglected at the moment. Dealers have been looking for some further improvement on account of steady cotton position, favourable course of monsoon so far, less stocks in consuming districts and in anticipation of realising better prices before long when demand shows further improvement some of the dealers have been buying in small lots various well-known Chops. The mills on the other hand have not been backward in taking advantage of this situation and have raised their limits, more so because they cannot afford to sell their yarn at a loss. Offers received from consuming centres are, however, low even yet, but it is expected that as soon as consuming centres are convinced that they will not be able to buy at lower limits, there will be confidence amongst them and a good demand will be the natural result.

English Yarns.—There are more sales from stock during the week and inquiries for forward business especially in two-fold yarns have increased and prices have been showing a tendency to improve. If the Japs do not effect sales at lower rates there will be a good chance for a large forward business in this direction.

Japanese Yarns.—Dealers have been taking more interest than for some time back and prices have improved in many cases to the extent of about 1|4 of an anna per lb. on account of less stocks ann dealers are holding their stocks for better rates. Forward business from Japan is not possible in any yarns, on account of higher quotations there and dealers therefore are anxious to realise better rates for small stocks which are now left with them. Sampin and Exchange are steady.

Indian Yarns.—The general tone is distinctly better and full of confidence and a further improvement in this class of yarns, especially in coarse counts is expected if cotton continues to remain steady. Some of our mills who have sold their well-known chops for China Market have been quoting much higher prices, whereas the others, who have been less fortonate, have been adopting a firm attitude and are not inclined to sell at lower level. It is true the consuming districts have not still followed the present rise and the offers so far received are much below the market bot it is believed, that they will follow the rise slowly and if the mills will continue to adopt a firm attitude there will certainly be a further improvement in demand from all the consuming centres. Besides, a considerable reduction in production of yarns has also made the mills indifferent and some of them have determined not to sell at any lower rates than the actual cost of production. Inquiries from China are yet in evidence and although the higher limits offered by the mills do not suit them, it is not quite unlikely that the further sale in small lots may be done for that market.

The outlook is certainly hopeful and before long we expect a further improvement alround though slowly so far as the yarn market is concerned.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 16.

With the arrival of first steamer from Java the prices for ready sugars have been reduced by eight annas per cwt., with fair demand and easier advices from Karachi and Calcutta together with further arrivals expected shortly, dealers are nervous and are free sellers specially for near positions. The difference between June and July is getting narrow and small parcels are changing hands amongst dealers at reduced rates. Forward positions ruled steady with few sellers for distant positions and small business was done in White Javas June at 15s 10d., to 15s 6d, July 15s 5d to 15s 3d, August|September at 15s 3d to 15s 1d, and October|December 15s 7d to 15s 5d, all Free Bombay Harbour terms. The chief seller in the Bazar is a Native Importer while offices keep out of the market. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet market with large arrivals and little business doing. Java reported a quiet, but steady market with many buyers at the decline and good business doing, chiefly the distant positions. London and America reported a quiet market owing to large stocks and few buyers.

The following are the Bazar rates and Stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 16|2 equal to 16s|2 F B H. Stocks 50,000 bags.
T M O June 15s|7 F B H.
T M O July 15s|3 F B H.
T M O August|Sept. 15|1. F B H.
T M O Oct|Decr. 15|5 F B H.
Beet Rs. 16|2 equal to 16s F B H.; Stocks 7,000 bags.

Arrivals.—Various steamers with 8,500 bags Beet Sugar; S.S. "Cape St. Martin" with 60,000 bags Java Sugar.

MAKING A FOUNTAIN PEN

The making of a fountain pen entails an extraordinary number of small but highly skilled operations. Several, too, involve the use of costly materials. The gold for the nib is virgin 24-carat, alloyed with silver and copper to the harder 14-carat. The iridium for the nib-points costs £34 an ounce. And real diamonds are used for the chasing on the barrel. Further, the mops used in some of the polishing operations are of swansdown.

Solid round rods of vulcanized rubber form the raw material for a fountain pen, and the first operation is the cutting of these rods into lengths which, when bored out, become caps and barrels.

PATTERNS CUT WITH DIAMONDS.

After the boring, done by a high-speed lathe, the screw threads are cut, and the section that will ultimately hold the ink-feed and nib is turned. Then the rough-bored cap has its thread tapped, or cut, for screwing on to the barrel. Simple operations, apparently, but requiring great skill. Eye, hand, and tool have to work in perfect unison.

The rounding of the pen top and the bevelling of the cap mean that the parts so far made can be assembled and tested for perfect fitting. The test is very severe in these days fountain pens mustn't leak!—but British workmanship is not found wanting.

The test over, the pens go through an ingenious polishing machine, and emerge smooth and shining. Now comes the "chasing" on the barrel. This is done, 12 barrels at a time, on a machine that cuts the beautiful pattern with diamonds.

FLOODED WITH GOLD.

The barrels are next slotted for the insertion of the self-filling lever. The machine, which makes the very important ink-feed—can turn out 36,000 "feeds" in a week.

The making of the gold nibs is a fascinating process. A handful of glittering nuggets of pure gold, with the necessary addition of silver and copper, goes into a crucible furnace and comes out in small ingots. The latter are rolled into thin strips—the rolling must always be in the same direction or the grain would crack—and the strips are then cut into nib "blanks" not yet rounded or slit.

Iridium—this precious metal looks like coarse gunpowder and is picked up with tweezers—is then "sweated" on the nib points, and that done gold is flooded over the iridium by an oxygen flame.

FINAL OPERATIONS.

Very delicate operations follow which, put briefly, result in the nib being shaped, pierced, slit and polished. The gold that was put on the iridium has to be removed by grinding—such an expert operation that it takes seven years to acquire the art!

The tale is not fully told yet, for after the grinding and polishing of the nibs, each is tested on a special paper—a variety that reveals instantly the slightest scratchiness. After the "feed", and the nib, and the rubber "sack" for the ink have been fitted, every pen is filled with ink, and tested once more. Then it is finally polished, boxed, and goes out—British-made by British labour.

CITIES OF MIDNIGHT SUN.

A flash of electricity—a blue light shining for an instant high up in the air, and then a burst of light over the city, turning night into day and lighting up every nook and cranny as if a strong sun were shining. This is a scientist's forecast of what will happen in the future.

No more, writes "Popular Science", will we be troubled by dark shadows at night-time, hiding the obstacles in our path. Powerful electric lights suspended high over the city will spread their rays far and wide. There will be no need for street lamps—for everything will be almost as bright as during the day.

These lights will be located on high towers of steel mounting far into the heavens. Connecting them to the power-houses will be strong cables to transmit the current, and instead of a staff of lamplighters there will be one central switchboard, controlled by a few operators.

The initial cost will no doubt be heavy, but this will be greatly lessened in years to come by its cheapness of operation and the undoubted advantages accruing from such a method of lighting the cities of the world.

The work of the police will be greatly lightened and the many robberies which take place under cover of night will be prevented in the future. Work of every kind will be expedited and cheapened. Whether this revolutionary suggestion will mature within this or the next generation it is difficult to say, but we are assured that the change will eventually take place. London and the other great cities of the world will then indeed be the "Cities of Midnight Sun."

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN GUJERAT & ASSAM.

TEMPORARY BREAK IN THE NORTH ?

SIMLA, July 16.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat and Assam. Conditions indicate temporary break in monsoon rains in Northern India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East United Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central India and West Central Provinces; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East and North Punjab, Northeast Baluchistan, East Rajputana and Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Myitkyina seven inches, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar one and half, Dhubri three, Cherrapunji nineteen, Jalpaiguri two, Meerut and Harnai one and half, Hyderabad (Sind) three-quarters, Mount Abu one and half, Udaipur and Bhuj one, Dwarka and Rajkot two, Veraval four, Pendra one and half, Bombay and Karwar one, Mercera and Cuddapah one and half and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat, United Provinces and extension in Lower Burma, A. P.

MONSOON WEEK IN SUBURBS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANDHERI July 16.

The floods reported last week have subsided and normal monsoon weather and conditions prevail. The recent floods caused slight damage to some low-lying fields. During the week, the sky was on the whole cloudy and except for frequent showers, appreciable rain fell on Thursday and the people had to pass from ankle-deep water. The low-lying parts again were freshly flooded. A satisfying result is that the rain has brought down the temperature considerably.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 16.

Stations.	24 hour to 8 a.m. of 16th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to July 16	
			1924	1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point.	0 95	30 42	21 13	33 47
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	1 84	41 66	22 83	35 05
Esplanade (Gokal Toj. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 89	37 61	25 08	34 20
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 16th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.744 inches (·068 above normal.)
„ „ at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.662 inches (·042 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.023
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees
„ (wet bulb) „ 76.7 „
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86·0 degrees (1.5 above normal.)
Minimum „ during 24 hours 76·5 degrees (1.2 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent
„ „ at 4 p. m. (previous day) 82 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SE
Velocity „ „ 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 202 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 095 inches
Total rainfall during the month 24·73 „
„ „ „ year 31·51 „
Weather remarks:— Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th July 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. The air is slightly more humid than usual in the southeast. Maximum temperature has risen since yesterday but still remains in slight to moderate defect.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.67" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the northwest. Maximum temperature was below normal in the aforesaid area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi has had 0.32" of rain and Mount Abu 1.32". Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the northern parts of Rajputana and in defect in upper Sind. Maximum temperature was appreciably in defect in both these regions.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 1.10" of rain. Dwarka 1.95", Veraval 3.73", Rajkot 2·47", Bhavnagar-Para 1.27", Ahmedabad and Neemuch each 0.56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was below normal in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.38" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the northern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jubbulpore. Temperature was nearly normal everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.95" of rain, Marmagao 0.78" and Karwar 0.91". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 86.deg.0 (1 deg above normal) and a minimum temperature of 76.deg5 (1 deg below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.63" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the Bombay Deccan and in parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened generally everywhere except in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in the United Provinces, Sind, Central India West, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and the Central Provinces. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned, is 1.45" at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Decrease in Gujarat.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th July 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is vigorous in Gujarat and Rajputana and continues active in the central parts of the country, but it has weakened in the Punjab and the United Provinces plains. Temperature is generally below normal in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, the west United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Sind, Central India and south Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were: —Dhubri two inches; Cherrapunji, Jalpaiguri three; Hukitola two; Roorkee, Mukteswar four; Simla two; Dalhousie, Parachinar three; Jagdalpur, and Parbhani two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRI THE 16TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jun'e to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	..	0	0.37	—0.37	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	1 35	1.48	—0.13	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	4.72	5.58	—0.86	34.77
Lahore ..	..	1.35	4.47	—3.12	19.62
Hissar ..	..	2.32	3.47	—1.15	14.47
Ambala ..	..	5.67	7.76	—2.09	30.49
Delhi ..	0.01	4.77	7.53	—2.76	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	4.49	7.34	—2.85	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.04	2.35	6.56	—4.21	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.67	3.09	10.53	—7.53	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.10	5.93	7.72	—1.79	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	2.94	10.29	—7.35	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	0 43	0.63	—0.20	3.68
Karachi ..	0.32	0 54	2.35	—2.01	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	..	2 70	3.06	—0.36	11.79
Ajmer ..	..	4.12	6.00	—1.88	26.65
Jaipur ..	..	4.71	6.61	—1.90	24.21
Kotah ..	..	5.37	8.47	—5.10	28.23
Mount Abu ..	1 32	12.77	14.99	—2.22	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	1 10	5 27	4.85	+0.42	14.39
Dwaraka ..	1 95	4 29	6 26	—1 97	15.52
Veraval ..	3 73	10.34	7.07	+3.27	18.80
Rajkot ..	2 47	10.68	10.13	+0.55	26.29
Bhavnagar-para ..	1 27	5.92	7.31	—1.39	21.20
Surat ..	0.21	16.60	17.16	—0.56	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.56	14.47	8.87	+4.60	28.83
Deesa ..	..	4.32	6.39	—2.07	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.56	9.60	8.55	+1.16	29.19
Indore ..	..	8.49	10.81	—2.32	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	9.25	15.14	—6.04	55.11
Saugor ..	..	5.54	9.05	—3.51	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	..	12.42	13.33	—0.91	48.83
Khandwa ..	..	11.00	9.71	+1.38	29.63
Akola ..	..	11.95	10.12	+1.41	31.35
Amraoti ..	0 14	6.38	11.36	—4.78	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.38	20.52	16.36	+4.16	48.97
Chanda ..	—	11.51	15.98	—4.47	51.90
Raipur ..	0 01	?	15.09	?	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.95	38.42	33 26	—2.84	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.04	40.03	40.89	—0.86	99.08
Mormugao ..	0 78	38.80	46.67	—7.87	92.95
Karwar 11th..	0.91	44.29	58.86	—14.57	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	—	6.13	6.85	—0.72	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	..	6.76	6.82	—0.06	22.35
Poona ..	..	7.58	8.25	—0.67	27.11
Sholapur ..	..	6.62	6.93	—0.31	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	2.90	4.48	—1.58	20.90
Belgaum ..	..	17.26	15.91	+1.34	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0.63	12 12	8.32	+3.80	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0 25	5.76	10.34	—4.58	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	3.58	7.69	—4.11	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.38	48.59	58.15	—9.56	125.68
Calicut ..	..	49.76	50.13	+0.38	117.16
Cochin ..	0.25	47.24	41.09	+6.15	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	14 98	17 54	—2.96	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	1 09	20.73	11.13	+9.60	84.16
Madras Excluding	0.04	5.61	7.89	—2.28	41.59
Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	3.25	2.73	+0.52	20.51
Bellary ..	1.45	8.41	5.05	+3.36	31.23
Cuddapah ..	..	2.36	3.76	—1.41	50.74
Madras ..	..	3.40	5.13	—1.67	35.87
Bangalore ..	..	1.80	2.41	—0.61	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly ..	..	3 71	2.41	+1.60	33.18
Nagapatam ..	—	0.55	2.23	—1.88	54 .9

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the Homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.) South Staffords vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5.45 p.m.

Cricket—Hindu Gym. vs. Elphinstone College, Kennedy Sea Face. Parsi Gym. vs. B.B. and C.I. Kennedy Sea Face. Killick Nixons vs. Elphinstone C.C., Oval.

Jains' protest at Palitana dispute decision. Procession in the morning to start from Godiji's Temple, Pydhoni. Procession also at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) and public meeting at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) at "Lalbag," Bhuleshwar Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

MONDAY, July 19.

Public meeting to honour late Mr. Umar Sobani's memory, 6.30 p.m. (place of the meeting to be announced later.)

Steamer Movement.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" arrived London on Thursday the 15th instant.

To-day's Radio Programme.—A Concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 Metres.

Bombay Law Courts.—Mr. M. P. Lohana, B. Com. High Court Pleader will deliver a lecture to members on "My Experience of Bombay Law Courts," to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. in the Economics Graduates' Association Hall, Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

Friend's Union Cricket Club.—The Annual General Gathering of the Friend's Union Cricket Club will be held to-day and to-morrow (Saturday and Sunday), in the Bungalow of Mr. Gajanan Vinayak Velkar opposite the Railway Station at Borivli.

City's Health.—The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of the 15th instant to 6 a.m. of 16th inst.

Small-pox Attacks 4; Deaths 2.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil; Death nil.
Influenza Attacks 2; Deaths 2.
Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 80.
Total mortality this day last year was 80.

Postal Notices.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Elverie" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 23rd inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Nagpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 17th instant.

Postal Holiday:—Thursday the 22nd instant being the Tenth Day of Muharram will be a Post Office holiday. All the Departments of the General Post Office, Ballard Pier and Town Sub-Offices, will therefore observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the combined offices mentioned below will however work as usual:—1 Colaba, 2 Fort Street Booking Office, 3 Girgaon, 7 Tardeo, 8 Parel, 9 Cadel Road, 10 Dharavi, 11 Bandra, 1, Byculla. The other combined offices will remain closed.

Punjab National Bank.—A Branch of the Punjab National Bank was opened at Moga (District, Ferozepore) on the 12th instant under the presidency of Mr. Harpour of the Mission Society. A large number of traders attended the ceremony and deposits aggregating about a lakh were received. General enthusiasm prevailed and the function was a great success.

Religious Discourses.—Swami Visvananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga G.I.P. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday).

The Swami will conduct a public class class on "Bhakti Yoga" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Santa Cruz, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) The Gita class at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, will be conducted by the Swami at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday).

PRABHAKAR LANTERNS.

We have received a sample of the Prabhakar Hand-lamp manufactured by the Ogale Glass Works, Ltd., a well-known firm under the patronage of the Aundh State. Prabhakar Lanterns which are made purely of brass are the only ones of their kind manufactured so far in India. The present sample from Ogalewadi, is somewhat dearer than the imported article, the only reason for its high price being its rich quality and durability. Lanterns made of tin sheets and varnished with yellow colour are available in Indian markets at a comparatively cheaper price, taking into consideration the utility and quality of the Prabhakar Lanterns the [illegible]s. 3 each or Rs. 36 per dozen will [illegible] reasonable. The firm is, at present, able to produce about 300 lanterns [illegible]d as the demand increases can [illegible] 1,000 lamps per day. Prabhakar lanterns surpass, in every respect, any [illegible] ones in their merit. Every [illegible] big, of it is made in India. [illegible]rticles, the products of the [illegible]s. Ltd. deserve wide pat[illegible]lic.

CINECRAFT.

TWO INDIAN FILMS

The cinema industry in this country is, or may be still regarded to be, in a state of infancy. The tendency to overlook its defects is, therefore, natural, but no longer necessary. Both the science and the art that combined raises its status as a popular entertainment, ought to be utilised towards the highest popular standards attainable. The work is, indeed, difficult. And one that involves a constant fight against the degenerate mentality that provides and seeks cheap sensation. Of the many subjects available to the enterprising film manufacturer in India these appears only one that has met with their repeated attention.—Subjects selected from mythology. These subjects should have been left intact until the cinecraft reaches a truly advanced state. But it has not been done so because these subjects offer the most effective method for exploiting the easy sentimental deotion of the Indian playgoer. "Bhakta Pralahad" is a subject that has been staged with some skill by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company. It is a good photo display. But the architectural setting and the furniture are obviously incongrous. The acting is less crude than usual. Prahlad is, at least, not self-conscious. And, Hiramyakashpu is plausible.

"THE TELEPHONE GIRL."

"The Telephone Girl" is an uncommon subject. It is a social drama. The setting being modern, is not incongruous. There are many appreciable points in the interpretation of passion rendered by "The Telephone Girl." The hero is less skilful.

Both these films have shown an appreciable advance in the technique of the Craft. But they both lack the art that is necessary to render the perfection on the silent screen a matter of intense human drama, the art that can restrain the violence in acting, the incongruity in the setting and the incoherence in the story.

ADMISSIONS TO SANDHURST.

NEXT EXAMINATION IN SEPTEMBER.

The next entrance examination for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst will be held at Simla on September 20. In accordance with the revised age limits which have been approved as a temporary measure, applicants for the forthcoming examination must be between the ages of 18 and 20 on the 1st January next.

Anglo-Indians are now eligible to compete for vacancies in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst reserved annually for Indian candidates on the same conditions as Indians.

Full particulars regarding conditions of admission, etc., are shown in the Provisional regulations respecting the admission of Indian gentlemen to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which can be obtained from the Manager, Government of India Central Publication Branch, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at cost of annas two.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIM GIRLS.

MRS. ATIYA BEGUM'S SUGGESTIONS

Mrs. Atiya Begum has written a letter to the Municipal Secretary suggesting some changes in the present day education of Muslim ladies she says that schools should be divied into three classes with changes in the curriculum according to the requirements of the poor, the middle and the moneyed class. In the schools for the poor class, each girl has to specialize in a subject which may be a means of honest livelihood to her. The middle class girls are to specialize in subjects that will render them capable, of raising the status of Society. All schools are to include First Aid and Hygiene with occasional lectures on Art, Music and Literature. Strict purdah, however is to be observed and no men to be allowed on the premises at all.

There are many other changes which Mrs. Atiya Begum has suggested. She has two proposals to place before the municipal authorities. Firstly to place three schools, one of each class, under her control by way of experiment by permitting to bring about the desired changes, and secondly to accord a grant by which she can run a school or schools for some times.

PILGRIMS FROM JEDDAH.

S. S. "Zayani", the third pilgrim ship arrived in Bombay on Thursday, and entered the Princess Dock at 1.30 p.m. on Friday noon About 1450 pilgrims had boarded the ship from Jeddah. 17 pilgrims died on the way on account of old age. The rest disembarked at Karachi only 282 pilgrims landing at Bombay. On landing three pilgrims were removed to the J. J. Hospital as they were ill on board the ship. The rest left for their respective places.

ARMY CONTRACTORS SWINDLED.

HUGE FRAUD DETECTED.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN EMPLOYEE.

Chhel Behari Ram Behari, one of the three accused persons (other two Ramlal and Trilokchand being still at large) charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of R20,000 and theft from the firm of Messrs. Lala Harichand Kapoor and Sons., Army Contractors who have their head-office in the Punjab and branches at Bombay, Mhow, Jalali, etc., was placed before Mr. H.P.H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday. Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, Rao Bahadur C.H. Setalvad watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant, while the accused was undefended.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The Prosecution story was that the accused was in the employ of the complainant firm, at Bombay. The firm had three accounts with the Punjab National Bank and the cheques were usually signed by one Mr. Radha Krishna. The accused used to fill up the cheques for signature. The accused had presented eight cheques for an aggregate sum of R20,000 at the Bank and drawn that amount between April 6th and June 3rd, 1926. When the complainants examined their account-books they found a large sum of money debited to their account. They then made inquiries and found that a blank cheque book and four blank cheques from another book were missing. The inquiries at the Bank showed that the accused had presented and cashed eight forged cheques with forged signatures of Radha Krishna. The complainants then informed the police who instituted vigorous inquiries, arrested the accused at the Bank on June 6th while he was trying to cash another forged cheque. On searching his person and property the missing cheque-book and about R16,000 were found in his possession. He had also bought clothes worth R1,000. The clothes were seized by the police. The other accused are still at large and are wanted by the police.

Mr. Dewanchand Kapoor who was in charge of the Bombay branch of the firm was examined as the first witness and he narrated the story as stated in the case for prosecution.

KATCHA KHANDI CASE.

POSTPONED AGAIN

The case in which Shawarmal Rupchand and Haridas Sunderdas were charged with keeping a common gaming house in Motishaw's chawl, the case which is popularly known as the Kacha Khandi case—came up for further hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday.

Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, who appeared for the defence applied for an adjournment as the counsel for the defence having been created a judge was no more able to conduct the defence; and another counsel was to be instructed.

The prosecution opposing the application said that Mr. Taleyarkhan was created a judge some days back, and during the interval the defence could have very well found out another counsel.

The Magistrate postponed the case to August 10th with a view to allow full time to the defence to prepare their case.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

Zamir Hussein Nazar Hussein, a taxi driver was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning by Sub-Inspector Savant on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The prosecution case was that at 12.45 a.m. on Thursday morning, when some police constables were taking some cows to the Girgaum Cattle Pond along Queen's Road, the accused came from the opposite side driving his car very fast. He dashed against one of the cows and the animal died as a result.

The accused's defence was that he was driving at a very low speed but the cows had monopolized the whole road, and as he was nearing the cows ran straight into the car with their heads low. The police constable were on the scene afterwards.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

A TEA PARTY & ITS SEQUEL

Bhanashanker Sukhanand and Motibai Nathbhai were placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning by Inspector Khan, and an application to remand them into the police custody till the 23rd instant was made.

It appears that the first accused who resided at Kalbadevi Road, invited the complainant—a woman,—who resided in the same chawl to tea. While the complainant was still in his room, the accused went down on certain pretext, and returned after some time. The complainant, when she went to her room sometime after saw the lock on her door broken open; and found property to the value of Rs. 500 missing from her room. She saw the second accused destroying some receipts which were stolen from her room. She, therefore, informed the police, and both the accused were arrested.

An application to release both the accused on bail was made. But rejecting it, his Worship passed orders to remand both the accused into police custody till the 23rd instant.

THEFT IN A TRAM CAR

Mr. Kishorchand Tansukhrai, a Hakim from Amraoti reports to the police that he was travelling in a tram car with his brother from Sandhurst Road to Pydhoni on Thursday evening. While he was about to get into another tram car at Golpitha he was given a push from behind by a Mahomedan. In the meanwhile the latter's accomplice who was standing behind the complainant removed his purse containing Rs. 735 in G.C. notes. Subsequently the complainant pointed out one Nanekhan Aison Hussein to the police as the man who had given him the push at Golpitha and he was arrested. The police are making enquiries.

A FATAL FALL.

Dhondu Narayan (30) a young Hindu, residing on the third floor of a building on Kalbadevi Road, fell down from the balcony of his floor accidentally and received serious injuries on head and limbs. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died half an hour after admission.

LATE MR. UMAR SOBANI.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TRIBUTE.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India" under the heading "A Great Patriot":—

The unexpected and premature death of Umar Sobani removes from our midst a patriot and worker of the front rank. There was a time when Mr. Umar Sobani's word was law in Bombay. There was not a public popular movement in Bombay in which, before misfortune overtook him, Umar Sobani was not the man behind the scene. He was no speaker. He detested public speaking. He never appeared on the stage. He was the stage manager. His popularity among fellow merchants was very great. His judgment was as a rule sound and quick. He was generous to a fault. He distributed his charities among both the deserving and the undeserving. There was hardly a popular movement that did not receive largely from his ample purse. He spent as he earned. Umar Sobani was extreme in everything. His extremism in speculation proved his economic ruin. He doubled his wealth in a month and he became a pauper the next month. He stood his losses bravely, but his proud nature would not permit him to do public work when he lost his millions. He would not accept the middle rank. He would retire if he could not top the donation lists. And so he disappeared from public life as soon as he became a poor man. Whenever and wherever there is mention of public workers and public work, it would be impossible not to think of Umar Sobani and his patriotic services. His life is at once an inspiration and a warning to rich young men. His zealous work as a patriot is an inspiration. His life shows us that possession of riches is not inconsistent with that of abilities and their dedication to public service. It is a warning to rich young men who would be reckless in ambition. Umar Sobani was no stupid speculator. Many lost when he lost. There is perhaps nothing to be said against his great cotton purchases which brought him down. But why did he speculate at all? He was already a prince among merchants. As a patriot, it was his duty to restrain his ambition. His life and his name were a trust for the public. And there was need for him to be extra cautious. I know the maxim "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum." I know also that what I am saying is all wisdom after the event. But I do not criticise to find fault. I do so to profit by the lesson that this patriot's life teaches us. And wisdom after the event is a legitimate virtue for posterity to treasure. We must learn even from one another's errors. We should all be as Umar Sobani in burning love for the country, in giving well and much for it, if we have riches, in knowing no communal bias or distinction and we must also, if we will, learn to avoid his recklessness and thus deserve the heritage he has bequeathed to us.

I tender my condolences to his aged father and his family.

PUBLIC MEETING ON MONDAY

It has been decided to hold a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay to honour the memory of the late Mr. Umar Sobani on Monday (the 19th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The arrangements are in the hands of an influential Committee the Hon. Secretaries of which are Messrs B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

An announcement as to the place of the meeting and the speakers etc., will be made to-morrow.

THE INDIAN TRADES CYCLOPAEDIA 1926.

The Trades Publicity Corporation, Ltd., of Bangalore have just published the first edition of the Indian Trades Cyclopaedia containing information about the important trading institutions, manufacturing centres, arts, handicrafts etc., scattered throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Special attention seems to have been given to the classification of trades and under each trade information of interest is given by way of introduction, thus rendering the book easy for reference. The compilers aim to revise the sections exhaustively in their future editions. Th book is priced at Rs. 5 per copy.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

"TIMES" UNLUCKY TO LOSE.

Yesterday the match on the Cooperage between the "Times of India" and the Police provided a fast and interesting game which ended in a close victory for the latter. On the run of the play however the Press was slightly the better side and did not deserve to lose. It was an up-and-down struggle the play not being confined to a particular area for any length of time. Hibbert scored for the Police first by Thompson equalised by converting a penalty kick awarded for "hands" against Dewy. Before the interval the "Times" drew ahead when Robinson netted their second goal. Excitement did not flag after half time, both sides keeping at it in real earnest. The equaliser came from Sharee the Police left half-back. Five minutes before the end the Police attacked strongly and pinned their opponents up in their area. Duthie scored the winning goal two minutes before the final whistle.

POLICE ..... 3 Goals.
"TIMES OF INDIA" ..... 2 Goals.

Police:—Carter; McKenzie and Dewy; Rabbitt, Hewson and Sharpe; Littlewood, Gulam Ahmed, Hibbert, Duthie and Gardiner.

"Times of India":—Blake; Wouters and Edwards; Lynn, Thompson and McArthur; Smith, Mackie, Robinson, Flint and Marsden.

Referee: Mr. J W Bull.

G. I. P. MATUNGA WIN.

On the Oval the G. I. P. Matunga met and defeated the Matunga Hindus by four goals to nil. The winners should have won by a bigger margin but Veevers missed a penalty in the first half and Snow did likewise in the following moiety. A third penalty proved abortive when Thompson banged the ball straight at Paraswaram who saved well. Veevers opened the score and Snow added two more before half-time. Snow made up his hat trick by scoring the fourth goal after the interval. The ground was very heavy and consequently the Hindu side besides being much the lighter—was severely handicapped.

G. I. P. MATUNGA ..... 4 Goals.
MATUNGA HINDUS ..... Nil.

G. I. P. Matunga:—Wood; Eagle and Callaghan; Major, King and Thompson; Shannon, Veevers, Snow, Robinson and Carey.

Matunga Hindus:—Paraswaram; Krishmurthy and Srinvas; Aiyer, Nombiar and Solomon; Easwar, Narayan, Kithu, Bapu Rao and Anant Ram.

Referee: Mr. Pinnock.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

TEACHERS VS. STUDENTS.

A cricket match was played between the Elphinstone High School Eleven and The Secondary Training College on Wednesday afternoon and resulted in a draw. An interesting feature of the match was that the Training College Eleven was captained by Prin. Hamley and consisted of graduates undergoing training in the college. The Training College in winning the toss went in to bat and knocked up 25 runs for the loss of 6 wickets when the innings was declared. The chief contributions were made by Messrs. Ibne Husein, Jagtap and Surve, who scored 32, 23 and 22 respectively. The Elphinstone High School boys could only put up 52 runs for the loss of 9 wickets against the bowling of Messrs. Ibne Husein and Tewari, when stumps were drawn.

AUSTRALIANS VS. LANCASHIRE

LONDON, July 16.

At the close of yesterday's play in the match between Australians and Lancashire the former had declared their innings for 468 runs for six wickets. (Macdonald taking five wickets for 135 runs), and the home team had made 201 runs for nine wickets (Makepeace making 70, and Hallows 59).—Reuter's Special.

AMENDMENT OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITIES ACT

A "Bombay Government Gazette", published on Friday, publishes the text of the Bill No. 16 of 1926—A Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925.

In the statement of objects and Reasons, it is laid down:—

"The main object of this Bill is to protect such non-graduate chief officers as were in municipal service before the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, came into operation. Section 33 of the Act requires that chief officers shall be graduates of a recognized University or qualified engineers. It was not intended that this condition should operate in respect of persons who were already appointed chief officers before the Act came into force. Clause 3 of the Bill, therefore, makes the necessary provision. In amending the section opportunity has been taken to rearrange the provisions with a view to precision.

The amendment contained in Clause 2 of the Bill is only verbal and that in clause 4 is consequential."

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

16th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.28
To-day's Opening Rate	17.42
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

16th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.11
To-day's Opening Rate	9.14
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	9.25
Difference	+ 14

15th July, 1926

Khandi Market	322-0-0
Sewri Market	322-0-0

CASH BALANCES OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES).

Balance on	31st March 1926	30th April 1926
In Distt: treasuries	8.69.37	2.53.41
With the Imperial Bank of India	21.46.38	13.05.48
Total	25.15.75	15.58.89
Balance on	31st May 1926	30th June 1926
In Distt: treasuries	2.44.65	2.51.96
With the Imperial Bank of India	14.83.26	32.30.00
Total	17.27.91	34.81.06

With the compliments of the Dy. Controller of the Carreney, Bombay.

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES BILL.

PERMISSION SOUGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN COUNCIL DEBATE.

BOMBAY, July 16.

Mr. Jairamdas Doultram and Mr. Choithram P. Gidwani of Hyderabad (Sind) District Congress Committee have addressed a letter to members of the Special Committee to permit Bombay Swarajists to participate in the debate on the registration of Marriages Bill. Opinions of members of the Special Committee have been invited by the All-India Congress Committee on this subject.

Mr. Bhopatkar of Poona desires that Swarajists should attend the Bombay Council when the Bombay Local Boards Act and the Hereditary Priests' Emoluments Bill come up for consideration.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Balubhai Desai have wired: "We support participation in the whole session or total obstention. No discrimination."

Mr. B. Das has accorded his approval to full participation throughout the session in the Bombay Council.—Free Press.

A PROTEST AGAINST COLOUR BAR BILL

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has passed a resolution at its last meeting held on Wednesday last under the presidency of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., on the question of Colour Bar Bill, inviting the attention of the Government of India to the grave apprehension in every section of political thought in the country regarding the operation of the Colour Bar Bill, recently passed by the Union Government of South Africa.

SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

A private cable received in Bombay yesday states that Sir Lalubhai Samaldas clad in turban and *dupatta* was the recipient of accolade at the hands of His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on the 12th instant.

NEW GOVERNMENT PLEADER

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Acting Government Pleader, Bombay, has been appointed in place of Mr. S. S. Patkar, who has been raised to the Bench.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1926.

THE CLARION CALL.

To those who care for India's freedom, Dr. Ansari has given a bold and right lead. Addressing a public meeting at Delhi on the Deshabandhu day, he announced that from that day he ceased to belong to the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee or any other communal organisation and that he would devote all his energies to the attainment of Swaraj through the Indian National Congress. He appealed to the people to join him and work on those lines and said that he would be satisfied, for the time, with ten such men in Delhi. The announcement is said to have caused a sensation in Delhi, and well it might: it differs so much from the prevalent separatist cries. In the present circumstances of the country Dr. Ansari's attitude seems to us to be the safest and most patriotic. Communal institutions are not without their use so long as they concern themselves with religious and socio-religious reform. But, as we pointed out the other day, there should be no such thing as communal polities. That way lies fratricidal strife, and we have had enough bitter experience of it already. To secure political advance either of majorities or minorities there is no organisation in the country more representative or more potent than the Indian National Congress, brought into existence and nurtured for two generations by all communities. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chemsford recognised its power and representative character. Government reckon with it even to-day. It is in the Congress that the majority and the various minorities can adjust their special interests. After all, they are struggling in the same boat. It is from the majority that the minorities get their claims, else they are not lasting. The majority, too, is assured of its position only when the minorities are contented. And if all communities enter the Congress as their legitimate home, the innate spirit of camaraderie is bound to prevail. It is considerations like these that have persuaded Dr. Ansari, in spite of his past attachments, to sever his connection with all communal organisations and to invite all to leave their communal camps and betake themselves to the common Congress citadel. We earnestly hope the considered counsel of a veteran, whose love for his country and his religion is unquestioned, will evoke a spontaneous response from thousands far beyond the confines of Delhi.

AN ATROCIOUS DECISION.

The decision of the Secretary of State for Colonies accepting the recommendation of the Governor of British East Africa that the death penalty may be inflicted upon the African Natives when guilty of the crime of rape on White women is likely to pacify the feeling of the Whites in the colony, who had clamoured for it, but as a measure of justice and as a deterrent to crime it cannot be said to be in accordance with humanity or the canons of modern juristic science. It is atrocious to allow the magistracy to have the power of inflicting the death penalty for a crime, which however heinous and serious its nature, has not in any civilized country been classed with manslaughter in the scale of offences. Life for life may be the idea underlying the infliction of capital punishment for murder but penologists doubt to-day whether this survival of mediaeval juristic savagery has any effect whatsoever as a deterrent force. The Whites in Kenya are, hower, likely to be exultant over this harsh and barbarous decision to visit upon the Natives a punishment which savours of lynching in the garb of law.

There have been cases of assaults on White women by Negroes in the United States, when the White citizens of the particular area, where the crime took place, have mobbed the officers of justice, taken the law into their hands and executed the criminals. Has such wanton interference with judicial procedure lessened the number of offences which, on the whole, are of rare occurrence? On the contrary it has made the Negro race in America realise with very justifiable resentment that there are parts of the United States where its members can hope to obtain no justice whatsoever so full of colour prejudice is the atmosphere and so anxious is the White crowd to lynch any Negro at hand to avenge a crime. If in Kenya the standards of British justice are to be upheld, it is difficult to see how public opinion in England can tolerate this travesty of it permitting a particular community to be singled out for this outrageous punishment. The law, it is remarked, is no respector of persons. Is judicial procedure, as interpreted in Kenya, to be an avenger of persons and in the interest of the White man only? Supposing a White man commits a criminal assault upon a Native woman, is he to be equally visited with the death penalty or is he to be allowed to demand that, in his case, the race and skin being different, another set of legal code should operate?

The fact is that the White races in Africa have arrogated to themselves, by force of arms, a superiority of position which makes them blind to all sense of equity and justice between man and man outside their own limited circle of those who are blessed with the White skin. To them the Native is a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water, an animal with two legs, which must be registered and numbered and compelled to work for their benefit. Hence the Native Registration Ordnance and a variety of bye-laws restricting the movements of Natives and regulating the conditions of manual toil in their case. Because in Kenya the guardians of law and order are found to be lax in the execution of their duties, and cases of thefts have increased in Nairobi, these bye-laws are now to be amended and made more rigorous. But it is extremely doubtful if the inhuman visitation of capital punishment in the case of Natives guilty of assaults on White women, and other stringent bye-laws will achieve the desired ends. These are not the methods by which the Natives can be educated out of their "barbarism", a duty, which, we are told, the British Administration in Kenya considers to be its first concern. Their adoption by it means, on the contrary, its own relapse into mediaeval barbarism.

THE TEST MATCHES.

There has been much controversy of late regarding the extension of the time limit of the Test matches in England. So far, all three matches have come to an unsatisfactory end owing to the inclemency of the weather, on the one hand, and insufficient time, on the other. In the first Test only forty-seven minutes' play was possible; the second Test had reached an interesting stage when the match had to be abandoned owing to weather conditions, and, finally, the third and rubber match has ended in a draw. The Australians have good cause for "grouse". It is difficult to understand why Jack Hobbs should attach so little importance to the Test matches as is revealed in his statement that the visitors should be satisfied with a successful tour regardless of the fate of the Tests. The whole cricketing world looks forward to these all important fixtures as the biggest event of the year, and it is ludicrous that by some people county matches should be regarded in the same light. Having come, as they have, from their distant home, the Australians can justly claim a decisive result in the Tests, and their demand for a "play to a finish" policy will find support from a large number of lovers of cricket. But, assuming that this is an impossible solution owing to its tendency to make the play dull and uninteresting, there is no reason why an extra day should not be devoted to the Tests. Four days should be ample to decide most matches and even Hobbs seems to favour this plan. It will certainly eliminate, to a great extent, those annoying draws, which have been the curse of most of the Test matches played in England. There is no insuperable difficulty to be overcome and the plan can speedily be adopted with the co-operation of the counties. It is true that the future of English cricket lies with the counties, but it is a greater truth that the Tests serve as an incentive for future generations of cricketers, and unless they are arranged in a satisfactory manner, interest in them will wane,—so far as the Australians at least are concerned—and that will be a severe blow to the game. The visitors have already declared that their main object in undertaking the tour was the Tests, and though critics may poohpooh the idea, there is a great deal in that, and the feelings and convenience of the Aussies must be considered. To play to a finish seems an impossibility, but it is practicable to extend the time limit to four days and thus minimise the chances of further annoyance. Even from an unbiased sportsman's point of view, the prevailing circumstances are hardly satisfactory. Taking, for example, the third Test when the Australians, batting first, scored 494 runs, the English were obviously a beaten side when they were all out for 294 at their first venture. But following on, according to the rule, they were enabled, by the short duration of the match, to make a draw of it. According to cricket laws there was nothing inconsistent about this result. Can it, however, be upheld by laws of common justice? The visitors were robbed of a well-deserved victory by a stupid condition which restricted the match to three days. And still affairs seem to be in a chaos and the trouble is not yet at an end. Three of the matches have been left undecided. Is there any benefit in playing the other two unless arrangements can be made to play out the rubber? This is a question whose further development will be eagerly followed by the sporting world.

RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS

From the recent mail papers it does not seem as if England were much perturbed at the passing, through the House of Commons, of the Re-election of Ministers Bill. This is somewhat surprising in view of the possible adverse influence of the Bill on the English Constitution. That measure seeks to exempt Ministers from the present necessity of seeking re-election on their acceptance of office. Re-election was a vital necessity in the bad old days when the Crown was despotic, but under Constitutional Monarchy its need is less urgent. The rule is not on that account obsolete and a mere encumbrance. In the present tendency towards excessive concentration of power in the hands of the Executive backed by a majority bound to it by party discipline, the re-election is one of the few wholesome checks on the Executive preventing it from nominating unpopular Ministers. But the conclusive argument against the present Bill is that, though it makes an appreciable change in the constitution, the electorate has had no chance of expressing an opinion on it. The English Constitution is to a large extent an unwritten one, based on a number of precedents and conventions. If the present Bill becomes law without a popular mandate, it may be a precedent for a future Government to make further innovations in the Constitution without the previous sanction of the electors. The whole struggle between Parliament and the Crown almost throughout the eighteenth century was mainly to make the Executive entirely responsible to the Legislaure, that is, to the people. Here is a Bill which seeks to steal a march over the electorate and is calculated to weaken, though slightly, the control of the people over the Executive. And yet there does not seem to be a general outcry against the innovation. Curiously enough, the Conservatives, who often plume themselves on being defenders of the Constitution, support the stolen march and the Labour members, who during the recent strike were decried as encouraging violence to the spirit of the constitution, now lead the opposition. But Labour is pre-occupied with questions of immediate and vital interest, the Liberals are broken up, and the Conservatives have quietly passed the third reading of the Bill. One cannot help feeling that with the growth of Imperialism in the British Empire and the inevitable violence to the constitutional rights of dependent nations, the British are losing their old reverence for their own constitutional rights. The Baldwin Government have taken advantage of their big majority, as Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy said during the debate, to pass this Bill for the benefit of some ten or fifteen of their colleagues. That changes in the Cabinet are imminent is shown by the rejection of the Labour amendment to limit the operation of the Bill until the next dissolution.

Notes of the Day.

A Feather in His Cap.

The supporters of the Briand Ministry in France will consider the successful settlement of the Anglo-French debts as a great feather in the cap of the new French Finance Minister. M. Caillaux's carrying the Baldwin Government with him in regard to the safeguarding clause under which the measure of the annual payments by France is made to depend upon the French share of the German Reparations is particularly welcome to French politicians, as it makes their task in exploring some workable scheme for restoring French finances, much easier. They can now appeal to their countrymen to bear the burden of a new scheme of taxation under which with the load of the debts to Britain lessening year by year they can make a similar arrangement with America.

Sour Grapes.

As regards the prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the French debts to America, the comments of the New York Press indicate that in American financial circles the feeling is one of chagrin at British success in securing settlement of her claims first. This feeling will be exacerbated all the more by the frank criticism of some French journals about the American attitude which they describe as "pitiless." They suggest that across the Atlantic they should take a lesson from their British cousins and learn to restrain this "pitilessness." The American Press cannot but congratulate Mr. Churchill on his "brilliant diplomacy" but at least one journal has given a glimpse of the American creditor's mind in peremptorily warning M. Caillaux that if he imagines America will copy British terms, he is sure to be disappointed. But M. Caillaux, who is as much a diplomat as a financier, is not likely to be taken aback by this threat and one may expect him to embark on a mission of persuasion to New York soon.

Reply to Detractors.

Various are the ways used by the critics to misrepresent and cry down the Swarajist policy. Some say that policy is only disguised co-operation. Others say that it is an impossible form of non-co-operation. It was to clear the doubts created in the minds of some by such contradictory criticisms that the acting leader of the Swarajists, Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, addressed a public meeting in Madras on Thursday on the Swarajist policy. We doubt if it will not better for Swarajists to let contradictory criticisms destroy each other and go on with their normal work. Mr. Iyengar did well, however, to stress the fact that the Swarajist policy is the same old policy as the present Responsivists pursued and belauded in the Press and on the platform till they developed a fancy for office, the same old policy of the maximum possible resistance to the bureaucracy in its attempts to consolidate its power against the people, with one point made clearer than before that acceptance of office, or co-operation with the bureaucracy is impossible without a satisfactory response to the national demands. That policy, as Mr. Iyengar pointed out, is the only effective and honourable policy possible in the present circumstances, if Swaraj and not petty and sectional gains are to be aimed at. Even as regards office, he said that the best way was for Congressmen to strive to be returned to the Councils on the Swarajist ticket in large numbers and then to compel Government to come to a settlement with the people. Office then would be an honour. Now, without the power to discharge the responsibilities undertaken, it is only a job and an apple of discord.

Kenya's Loss.

In the sudden demise of Mr. M. A. Desai, the Indian community in British East Africa has lost a leader of integrity of character and steadfast devotion to its cause. For years he led the agitation against the Asiatic disabilities in Kenya and his remarkable success in bringing together the diverse sections of the Indian community in that country helped materially in giving the Indian case there an importance and a status which the British authorities in Kenya were at last compelled to recognise to some degree. During his last visit to India as a member of the Indian Deputation from Kenya Mr. Desai emphasized the fact that there was no communal problem amongst our countrymen there and his work in Kenya on behalf of the Indian community will long be remembered as labour, given ungrudgingly, unostentatiously, to create amongst his fellow countrymen a consciousness that they were first and foremost Indians, without distinction of caste and creed.

Liquor's Ally.

Some months ago, in response to a widespread and insistent demand for Prohibition, the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution to the effect that "total prohibition of drink is the ultimate goal to be attained within a period of twenty years and that the same be worked up to by gradual decrease in the number of shops." The Government, though doubtful about the rate of progress, expressed, as usual, their sympathy with the ideal of Prohibition. The nature of the sympathy was fairly disclosed more recently when the Minister of Local Self-Government issued an order prohibiting the staff of the Public Health Department from carrying on anti-drink propaganda of any description. Pressed for a reason for so extraordinary an order, the Raja of Panagal—who, by the way, is a prominent leader of Non-Brahmins at whose Federation at Madras a resolution in favour of Prohibition within ten years was unanimously passed—replied that Prohibition propaganda had recently taken a political turn. Why, any reform under the sun would take a political turn if Government block the way. The order is significant. It is a confession that without it Health Officers would tell the truth about liquor and possibly about Government's real policy. The position, then, in Madras is: the people pray to be saved from drink, Government would not save them nor would allow their officers to speak a word of warning. "Ma-bap" Government, indeed!

Mr. Justice Patkar.

The appointment of Mr. S. S. Patkar as an additional judge of the Bombay High Court is a fitting culmination of a long and distinguished career, and will be received with satisfaction by the legal profession and the general public alike. After passing the LL.B. examination in 1896, Mr. Patkar was enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court the next year. His talents early attracted the notice of the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar when the latter was practising as a Vakil in the High Court, and he gained valuable training and experience by reading in the Chambers of that distinguished lawyer. Mr. Patkar soon secured a large practice both on the Appellate Side of the High Court and in the moffusil courts. In 1913 when he was at the height of his practice, he was appointed Government Pleader on the recommendation of Sir Basil Scott, in succession to Sir (then Mr.) Lallubhai Shah who was appointed a judge in that year. In November 1923, Mr. Patkar was appointed a member of the Indian Bar Committee on which he served till February 1924. He has maintained the prestige and position of the leader of the Appellate Side Bar for the last thirteen years, and is held in high esteem both by the Bench and the Bar for his industry, high sense of honour, professional rectitude and sound knowledge of law. Mr. Patkar's elevation to the Bench is a triumph of character, and is a recognition of the legitimate claims of the Pleader Bar to the higher judicial appointments.

"THE FRAUD EXPOSED."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen the letter of "R.G.S." in your to-day's issue. I would have been surprised if some friend or other of yours had not come out to castigate you. It has always been so, that what "The Chronicle" says must be discounted; not because of "what" you say but because it is "you" that say so.

"R.G.S." reprimands you for being "too early." I wish he had known with whom we have to deal with, and then he will have known that we cannot be "too early" Whilst "Rs. Ans. and Pies" will indulge in the game of "discussing" the Report of the Commission, "as and when published," the "£. s. d." have begun to "act" and already it is clear from the proceedings of the House of Commons published in your to-day's telegraphic columns the suggestion has been made by Sir Frank Nelson requesting Lord Birkenhead to represent to the Government of India to "act at once," and Lord Winterton stated in repy hat the importance of action is fully realised.

This means—if it means anything—that recommendations of Commission will be "acted" upon "first" and "discussed" afterwards. No doubt the Legislative Assembly will be allowed to play the game of discussion when it is too late and when discussion can possibly do no harm.

In such circumstances it will be seen that India can never act too early and I do not see what sin you have committed in commenting upon what to all intents and purposes is a settled fact."

If this certain possibility had been present to the mind of "R. G. S." I am sure he will have commended and not criticized your action in "exposing the fraud."

In reply to "R.G.S." I could have given the genesis of the Commission, how it was packed, how your attitude coincided with that of the Legislative Assembly and the Indian public opinion, how the Indian "Merchants" Chamber was, upto a certain point, against it, and how "merchants" consideration of not allowing the case to go by "default" prevailed. But what is the use of reviving past which may give out unsavoury stench and is likely to do no good? I am sorry that India's case has gone by "fault." If Sir Purshotamdas had refused to be a party to this Commission, his absence would have done more good than his presence. His friends of the Chamber expected him to convert his colleagues. He has not succeeded in getting a single one of them to support him. His friends expected that he would perform a miracle. You Sir and others, whilst we did not doubt his powers and process, did not expect him to break a dead wall by his head, and it must be admitted that Sir Purshotamdas failed, because there was not 1|100 per cent. chance of his success, and my regret is that we could not get Sir Purshomtadas and our friends of the Chamber to see our point of view. Now that the expected has happened, why we should be blamed for saying "we told you so."

But let us bury the dead past—the question is what are we going to "do."

I trust and hope the Indian Merchants Chamber instead of justifying the position it took up, will so act that it redeems the past.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.
July 16.

II.

Sir,—I am unable to understand the mentality of your correspondent "R. G. S." in rushing into print to rebuke you with a letter, without any rhyme or reason.

Are we to follow his gospel and keep ourselves "mum" on any cables containing news items, that may have a world of interest for our own country? If any person follows this stupid advice, he cannot be called a good journalist, who has not only to express but to form the public opinion of his countrymen.

We know the history of the appointment of the Currency Commission. We also know what questions of outstanding interest it had to deal with, and how it was packed with persons, who looked more to the interests of the so-called "Home" country, than to the interests of the Indian people, who have to pay for their services. Of the Indian members—on the Commission—from whom you rightly distinguished Sir Purshottamdas—the least said the better. In such circumstances, was it not an "ignominy" for Sir Purshottamdas, to lend the weight of his name and serve "under" a Chairman, who is far inferior to him in knowledge of Indian conditions, and be a cat's paw, as it were, in giving the Commission an impartial status? Why? It has been a packed commission; having such persons as his colleagues, even an angel would not be able to achieve anything, much less a human being like Sir Purshottamdas. But, why does your correspondent leave "The Great Fraud" aside and dilate on the theme of Sir Purshottamdas' fight?

"The Great Fraud" was perpetrated from the very beginning. The London money interests had an upper hand. They were surely not represented on the Commission, to look after the interests of the Indian ryots. Worse class of Moderates, who forget the intertsts of their countrymen, as soon as they receive a patronizing nod of the "burra-saheb" or an invitation to the Government House, prove traitors to their countrymen, when questions of life and death like Currency and Exchange are to be decided and Sir Purshottamdas unwittingly joined this "Great Fraud," and lent it the appearance of an impartial Commission. This is, where he erred in the eyes of his countrymen.

Though the report of the Commission is not to hand, the decisions and the [illegible] the Commission's opinions are voiced in a certain manner, in the cablegram to the Statesman" and "The Indian [illegible] and yours was the duty, to [illegible] far-reaching decisions. You are debarred from dealing with [illegible] in detail, when its report [illegible] hands.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS [illegible]

PALITANA DISPUTE.

JAINS TO PAY ONE LAKH ANNUALLY.

SETTLEMENT FOR TEN YEARS.

JAINS DISSATISFIED : HARTAL IN BOMBAY & AHMEDABAD

BOMBAY, July 15.

Mr. Watson, Agent to the Governor-General in the Western States of India has given his decision in the Jain-Palitana Durbar dispute. He has fixed an annual payment of one lakh of rupees to be paid by the Jains to the Durbar for a period of ten years after which the matter is to be again decided.—A. P.

JAINS DISSATISFIED.

HARTAL OBSERVED ON FRIDAY.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Great resentment is felt by Jains at the orders passed in favour of the Palitana Darbar and which were communicated to the representative of the Jain community yesterday. They have decided to observe hartal to-day and to hold protest meeting under the presidentship of Nagarseth Vanialbhai.—A.P.

AN "UNJUST JUDGMENT".

BOMBAY, July 16.

A representative of the "Free Press" interviewed Mr. Manilal Kothari who is now in Bombay regarding the judgment in the Shetrunjia Hills Temples dispute between the Jain community and the Palitana Durbar. From the summary of news that had just been received, Mr. Manilal Kothari could not help thinking that the judgment was unjust as against the Jain community in point of the amount and the period fixed therein and other conditions.—Free Press.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

PROCESSIONS AND MEETING

In order to protest against the "Highly unjust and oppressive Decision" of Mr. Watson, the Jains of Bombay will observe complete hartal to-day (Saturday) and close all business. A procession will start this (Saturday) morning from Godiji's Temple at Pydhoni with black flags and in mourning dress.

There will be another procession at 7-30 p.m. (B.T) and a public meeting will be held at 7-30 p.m. (B.T.) under the Presidency of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, at Ladbag, Bhuleshwar.

PROTECTION TO STEEL.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATION

SIMLA, July 15.

The report of the Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to wire and wire rail industry is published. As regards the proposed concession to the Indian Steel Wire Products, Limited, in respect of steel rods already imported, the Indian Tariff Board recommends that a rebate of the difference between the duty already paid and a duty calculated at 10 per cent. 'ad valorem' be granted. It also recommends that until 31st March, 1927, the Wire Company should be allowed to import the rods they require subject only to a duty of ten per cent. A special concession to Messrs. Hailey Brothers, Limited, for importing common merchant rod is not recommended as it is held that there is a high percentage of carbon in it and that it is used only for very special purposes and not imported in the ordinary course of trade by dealers and middlemen. Protection to the manufacture of nails as a separate industry is considered uncalled for as its development would be of no substantial advantage to the country for the number of workmen employed would be small and the opportunities for acquiring industrial experience and training inconsiderable.—A. P.

DECISION OF GOVT. OF INDIA

SIMLA, July 16.

The Government of India have announced their decision accepting the unanimous finding of the Tariff Board that the case for a protective duty on imported coal has not been established, and accepting the majority report that under the present circumstances the imposition of a countervailing duty on South African Coal is not advisable. Government accept in full the findings of the Tariff Board in respect of protection to the wire and the wire nail industry.—A. P.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

CAPT. P. WRIGHT AWARDED COMPENSATION.

LONDON, July 15.

Captain Peter Wright was awarded to-day hundred sterling as damages by a special jury at High Court against the Bath Club for loss of amenities owing to expulsion from membership and twenty-five sterling as damages for the loss of reputation. The case was sequel to a not controversy with Lord Gladstone last July arising from passage in a book written by the plaintiff in the course of which he cast reflection on the moral character of the ex-Premier Mr. W. E. Gladstone. The Bath Club took Capt. Wright to task for using Club's note [illegible] for purposes of controversy and expelled him after having declined his to be permitted to resign. The complained that no opportunity en to him for stating his case or aining and justifying his conduct. orridge pointed out that the d not deny that the plaintiff was y expelled. It was a fundaiple of English justice, his ared, that man should never unheard.—Reuter's Special.

ROSS INSTITUTE FOR TROPICAL DISEASES

PRINCE OF WALES OPENS

LONDON, July 15.

The Prince of Wales opening the Ross Institute of Tropical Diseases at Putney Heath said that prhaps the saddest page in the history of the Empire was that which told of the terrible toll by plague and fever of those who were helping to build the Empire. Thanks to Ross the ultimate defeat of most deadly malaria was now certain.—Reuter's Special.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

CASE AGAINST POLICE SUB INSPECTOR

YEOTMAL, July 16.

Mr. Sanyal, First Class Magistrate, Yeotmal framed charges to-day under sections 347 and 384 I.P.C. against Gopal Singh, sub-inspector of police who is now under suspension. The prosecution story is that Gopal Singh extorted Rs. 1,000 from a man named Sitaram Marwadi, now deceased, and a woman by name Musamat Kashi and also wrongfully confined them to attain his object.—A. P.

DR. JOHN POSTGATE DEAD.

LONDON, July 15.

The death has occurred of Dr. John Postgate following cycle accident.—Reuter's Special.

Dr. John Percival Postgate whose death is reported at the age of 73, was the Professor of Comparative Philology, University College, London, for 28 years (from 1880 to 1908) and University of London for two years later (1908-10). He was President of the Philological Society (1922-26) and of the Classical Associations (1924-25). He was the author of several publications, including "Dead Language and Dead Languages." (1910).

MRS. NAIDU AT COMILLA

COMILLA, July 15.

Mrs. Naidu arrived here yesterday morning and was given an enthusiastic reception. The Municipality presented an address of welcome in reply to which she exhorted Hindus and Mahomedans to unite for the common Motherland and declared that Bengal had always led and should not lag behind now when the true call of the country demanded it.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU ON TREATMENT OF HINDU WOMEN

NOAKHALI, July 15.

Replying to an address presented by ladies, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu observed that men were not alone responsible for negligence towards women folk in Bengal. It was due to the fact that women did not assert their rights in family and society. She spoke against the dowry system and the treatment of widows in the Hindu Society.—A.P.

NOTHING DIVULGED.

T. U. C. MEETING.

MINERS PROMISED SUPPORT.

LONDON, July 15.

Beyond the announcement by a delegate that "There have been developments" nothing has officially been divulged regarding to day's meeting of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress with the Executive of the Mines Federation though Reuter learns that straight speaking on both sides has cleared the air while the T.U.C. has promised the miners full support.—Reuter.

MINERS MEET T. U. C.

TO END STRUGGLE

LONDON, July 15.

The Miners' Executive to-day decided to meet the T. U. C. to discuss the ways and means of ending the struggle.—Reuter.

BISHOPS' FORMULA FOR ENDING STRUGGLE

LONDON, July 15.

It appears that at the meeting between the Miners' Executive and the bishops and the Free Church leaders last evening. The bishops submitted a formula that the work should be resumed on the 'status quo' for four months, the Government to make up the difference between the old rates and the economic wages and the meanwhile negotiations to take place with a view to settlement of wages and hours and if disagreement persisted at the end of four months points of disputes to be referred to the arbitrator. Mr. Cook said that the bishops had also interviewed the Government.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY REFUSE TO HAVE EMBARGO ON COAL

LONDON, July 16.

Though the Trade Union Congress yesterday promised support and to raise funds on behalf of the miners, the latter's request that railwaymen should impose an embargo on the movement of coal was ruled out.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

QUESTIONS ON AGENDA

LONDON, July 15.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Stanley Baldwin announced the date of the Imperial Conference as 5th October. The agenda would include a general review of the foreign policy, the question of defence arising from it, the development of the systems of communications and consultations between the Governments of the Empire in matters of a common concern.

Mr. Haden Guest asked whether there would be an opportunity for the representation of the Opposition opinion in view of the circumstances in South Africa, Canada and this country.

Mr. Baldwin replied that the only difficulty was that the Imeprial Conference had always been a Conference of Governments. No provision had been made for official representation of oppositions.

The chief economic questions on the agenda were: (1) Overseas settlement, (2) general review of inter-Imperial trade at present and in future including discussion of work of the Imperial Economic Committee and the position of the Empire Marketing Board, (3) communications including work of the Imperial Shipping Committee and the question of commercial air services, (4) research, (5) exhibition of Empire films within the Empire, and (6) question of securing agreement on liability of State enterprises for taxation.—Reuter.

TO OPEN ON OCTOBER 5

SIMLA, July 16.

Information has been received that the Prime Minister in making an announcement regarding the Imperial Conference this year said that the Conference would open on October 5th. As to the agenda, it has been agreed that as in the past its work should include a general review of foreign policy and defence since the Conference of 1923 and of questions to which they give rise, and that it should consider the development of a system of communication and consultation between the Governments of the Empire on matters of common concern.—A.P.

"POLITICAL MACHINATIONS."

CHARGE AGAINST LATE EGYPTIAN GOVT.

LONDON, July 15.

Cairo.—In the course of the budget debate to-day, Ismail Sidky declared that the ex-Government's cotton purchases were political machisations and were economically unsound.—Reuter.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Ronald Lindsay has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin.—Reuter.

ASIATIC CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD IN INDIA

UNION GOVERNMENT'S ACQUIESCENCE

LONDON, July 16.

Pretoria.—Reuter understand that the Union Government has accepted India's invitation to hold an Asiatic Conference in India. The personnel of the Union Commission has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

SIR. H. LANE'S £ 200,000 PICTURES.

DUBLIN WANTS THEM BACK FROM LONDON.

LONDON, July 16.

A telegram from Dublin says that the Free State Senate has unanimously passed a resolution urging the British Government to provide for the return to Dublin of Sir Hugh Lane's collection of pictures valued at £200,000. After a dispute with the Dublin Corporation about the housing of pictures, Sir Hugh Lane made a will bequeathing them to the National Gallery in London before he sailed for the United States in 1915. He was killed on his return voyage on board the torpedoed "Lusitania," but left a codicil that the pictures should be returned to Dublin. The codicil, however, was not signed by witnesses and is therefore invalid.—Reuter's Special.

3000-MILE NON-STOP FLIGHT.

ARRACHART'S RECORD BROKEN.

LONDON, July 15.

Captain Girier and Lieutenant Dordillet have beaten Arrachart's record, cabled on 28th and 29th June, by making non-stop flight of 3,000 miles from Paris to Omak.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN FRANCS

LONDON, July 15.

The French francs in London to-day touched 200. The French franc closed at 198.8 and the Belgian franc at 209.—Reuter's Special.

CAUSE OF FRENCH FRANC'S FALL

LONDON, July 16.

The French franc in London opened this morning at 201 and half, and later, fell to 204.—Reuter.

Paris.—The fall of the franc has attained an impetus which it is increasingly hard to check, and is only explicable by nervousness, due to the continued uncertainty of the political and financial situation. Parliament and the country are still in the dark as regards details of M. Caillaux's financial proposals. The treasury is practically empty. Meanwhile, Government exists on the sufferance of 22 votes, whose renewal depends on the adoption of its concrete programme. Furthermore, satisfaction at the Anglo-French debt Agreement is mitigated by the doubts whether Washington will follow London's lead in the matter of the safeguarding clause.—Reuter.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

LONDON, July 15.

At Bisley to-day the Mackinnon Cup was won by Scotland with 1084. England was second with 1076, and Canada third with 1070. Ireland Wales, India and Guernsey were placed in the order given.

KING'S CUP.

Lieutenant J. Bailey of 1/11 Gurkhas and A. Ston with scores of 93 each, and Captain Kydd, Third Brahmans, and Lieutenant Stafford, I.A.R.O. with 94 each failed to qualify in the second stage for the King's Prize.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S SCORE IN MACKINNON CUP

India's score in the Mackinnon Cup was 1,000 which was made up as follows:—Major Bapty 85, Colonel Faunthorpe 88, Captain Kidd 75, (name missing) 87, Capt. Ritchie 90, Lieutenant Stafford 89, Captain Woods 81, Captain Ryall 82, Major Woodcock 89, Lieutenant Cook 78, Colonel Alexander 83, Major Tuck 73.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 15.

At Bisley, Superintendent G. H. Ferguson of the Ceylon Police with 102 in the first stage for the King's Prize qualifies for the second.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIUM & SPECIAL POWERS BILL.

LONDON, July 15

Brussels.—The Chamber of Representatives and the Senate to-day passed the Special Powers Bill cabled on 13th July.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS

Their Majesties King and Queen and an impressive gathering of the British royalty bade a farewell to the Spanish King and Queen on their departure from Victoria at nine on Friday morning on the termination of their visit.

A Stockholm message says: France beat Sweden in the semi-final of the European Zone for Davis Cup winning the first three matches and meets Britain in the Final.

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM.

DR. ANSARI'S BOLD LEAD.

NO MORE A MEMBER OF SECTARIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

WORKING FOR HIND MATA'S SALVATION.

DELHI, July 12.

The Desabandhu's death anniversary was celebrated in Delhi on the 11th.

A procession carrying the national flag and singing national songs passed through the main bazaars, Dr. Ansari leading bareheaded and bare-footed.

A public meeting was held on the Jumna bank under the presidentship of Lala Shankarlal Seth. Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs offered prayers to the deceased's soul.

Speeches were delivered exhorting the public to follow the footsteps of the departed soul and sacrifice life for Swaraj and Hindu-Muslim unity. A resolution was passed expressing grief at the sudden and untimely death of Sjt. Chiraranjan Das and expressing sympathy with Basanti Devi and the deceased's wife.

DR. ANSARI'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Another public meeting was held in the evening at Queen's Garden. Dr. Ansari made an epoch-making speech, and announced that, from this day, the death anniversary of the apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity, he ceased to be a member of the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee or any other communal organization. He invited the people to join him and, on these lines, work for the salvation of mother India. He said that he would be satisfied if he could find ten such men in Delhi. Sjt. Lala Shankarlal was already with him. The announcement has created a sensation in Delhi.

SITUATION IN CALCUTTA.

PRECAUTION FOR MOHORRUM.

PARTIES OF FIVE PROHIBITED.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, has issued orders under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code making it unlawful for the public to assemble or proceed in parties of more than five within certain area and similar orders have been issued by the District Magistrate, Twenty-four Praganas, affecting suburbs.—A.P.

NO MUSIC IN CALCUTTA STREETS

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In view of the communal tension in Calcutta, elaborate precautions are being taken by the police for the regulation of the Mohorrum procession, in public streets and for preservation of peace. Rules have been framed which include that every holder of the lincence will be responsible for the peaceful behaviour of the persons composing his procession. No music shall be played in any of the streets in the town and the suburbs except under licence. Music has been prohibited completely in certain streets. No person taking part in the Mohorrum procession or attending or connected with it in any way, shall carry a sword or club or throw any fire work within the limits of the town and the suburbs.

Mr. A.N. Choudhury and Mr. K.N. Choudhury, Bar-at-Law, who witnessed yesterday's incident leading to the riot, in the course of a statement says "One Mahomedan crowd from the outset when we met it, was out for mischief."—Free Press.

BENGAL HINDU SABHA'S WIRE TO VICEROY

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha has sent a telegram to the Viceroy protesting against the action of Mahomedans who had thrown bricks and stones on Rajrajeshwari procession and images which, he says, resulted in some of the Hindus being killed and others wounded. He adds that there can be no doubt that the lawless conduct of Mahomedans was the outcome of pre-concerted and deliberate plans to injure Hindus, defy the authority and prevent Hindus from performing their religious rights in accordance with law and custom. He prays that strong measures may be taken for protecting the Hindus and disabusing the Mahomedans of their belief that their lawlessness and rowdyism will induce Government to concede to them their undue demands.—A. P.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

APPEAL TO OLYMPIAN GODS?

CALCUTTA, July 16.

It is understood that an informal conference is to be held at Simla between His Excellency the Viceroy and representative Hindu and Muslim leaders on Saturday the 17th instant over the question of music before mosques. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Birla are already in Simla.

As regards opinion in Bengal, the Muslim view it is understood, will be represented by Mr. A.K. Guznavis, M.L.C., and the Hindu view by Mr. J.N. Basu, M.L.C., who presided over the recent Town Hall meeting held to protest against the Bengal Government's Communique on the question of music before mosques.—Free Press.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS ON RIOT.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Anglo-Indian press is unanimously of opinion that yesterday's Mahomedan attack on the Hindu procession was unwarranted. The "Statesman" after referring to Mr. A. K Ghuznavi's appeal to Mahomedans on the eve of the procession declares that to represent the Hindu procession passing along public streets under conditions laid down by the Government as provocation and persecution, is unworthy of a man who aspires to play an important part in public affairs.

The "Englishman" thinks law has been broken and broken by deliberate and reasoned intention and no amount of rhetoric about Quoranic injunctions or previous practices can get away from that hard and unpalatable fact.—A. P.

STOP PROPAGANDA OF HATE

MAGISTRATE'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

Replying to criticisms by the "Leader" in connection with the restrictive orders passed by Mr. H. S Crosthwaite, District Magistrate Allahabad during the last Dasrah festival, Mr. Crosthwaite says the alternative to passing the restrictive order was certain and bloody riot.

Writing on the present position he says, "I cannot say I observed during the recent Bakr Id troubles any results from the newly formed conciliation committees but I remain convinced that only by the successful working of such committees can the present communal hatred be eradicated. The majority of educated gentlemen, Hindu and Mahomedan, view the present state of things with silent dismay and disapproval. I would appeal to them to assert their active influence to counteract the propaganda of hate spread by aspirants to political fame, and to help with all their power in restoring amity and goodwill. It will not then be necessary for the Police Superintendents and District Magistrates to choose between passing restrictive orders and running the risk of serious disorders."—A. P.

ECHO OF EASTER RIOTS.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

An application for bail was moved at the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice G. N. Roy for Mahommed Sayad and 12 others Mahomedans, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Additional Presidency Magistrate for assaulting Mr. B. N Banerjee, the Assistant Commissioner of Police and 13 other constables during the Easter riot on April 4th at 1-30 a.m. The prosecution case was that on the information of rioting in the Wellesley Street, Mr. Bannerjee went there and tried to pacify the Mahommedan crowd who were agitated over the fact that the mosques had been denied. He promised protection, but the crowd was determined to break the Hindu temples and to open a riot and one of them struck Mr. Bannerjee with a "lathi." Free fight between the crowd and the constables followed and these 13 men among others were arrested and sent up.

Their Lordships granted bail till the disposal of the application for the admission of the appeal.—Free Press.

TENSION STILL ACUTE.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The tension is still brewing at Paikpara. Two cases of stabbing were reported last night. In connection with Thursday's riot in Calicutta the police made 20 arrests in North Calcutta, bringing the total arrests to 80. Among the injured, three deaths were reported, bringing the total of deaths to 14.

BURRA BAZAR QUIET.

Burrabazar is quiet to-day though the tension is reported to be still acute in the affected area. Armed police pickets are guarding the area.—Free Press.

The situation in the affected parts of the City is quiet this morning, though most of the Mahomedan shops are closed. Some of the Hindu shops in Burra Bazar are also closed. Armed police are patrolling the disturbed area.—A.P.

LATEST CASUALT LIST

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The last man admitted at midnight into the Medical College Hospital suffering from injuries received during yesterday's disturbances brought the total of admissions to 125. There was no case of assault after two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Deaths up to the time of wiring total 14.

The situation is very quiet and all shops are open in all the affected localities.—A.P.

PLEDGED TO GOD.

FOR EMANCIPATION OF MOTHERLAND.

MR. S. SREENIVASA IYENGAR ON SWARAJ PARTY.

MADRAS, July 15

"To give the hardest possible fight to the Bureaucracy and to compel Government to give a proper answer to the national demand—this is the Congress policy to-day," said Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at a public meeting convened this evening to explain the programme of the Congress and clear doubts created by the recent controversy. He characterised the Cawnpore Programme as a modest, moderate and constitutional one, suited to the practical needs of the situation.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE—A MOCKERY

Two central points in it were the refusal of supplies and the non-acceptance of office until the national demand was conceded. To stiffen it would frighten some, and to take it lower down would only make the Government mock at us. Acceptance of office so long as they did not command majority in the Councils would be only a barren academic discussion. He always held the opinion, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar proceeded, that if they had the majority in all provincial Councils, the Government would make a response and then it would be open to the Congress to reconsider the programme, for non-acceptance was not for all times and all conditions.

PLEDGED TO GOD.

The Swarajists were not mere worshippers of vulgar success. They were a party of idealists and had on their hands the big task of emancipating this land. They were the only party pledged before God to work for Swaraj.

DEPTH OF DEGRADATION.

Mr. Satyamurty referring to the adjournment motion on the ban on Mr. Yakub Hassan, said the attitude of the Justicites showed the depth of degradation to which foreign rule has sunk our own cultured and educated men.

Mr. Prakasam, who followed, said the eye of Great Britain was fixed to day on the Indian voter, and the destiny of this country depended on the verdict at the polls on November 8. An anti-Congress verdict that day and we would have written ourselves down, declared [illegible] Prakasam, as unfit for Swaraj for [illegible] Stories.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PLEDGE NOT A SCRAP OF PAPER.

MR. S. S. IYENGAR'S REJOINDER.

MADRAS, July 16.

Replying to the letter of resignation sent by Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar and Vellingiri Cownder, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar says that he gave no assurances to them. He says that their reason that the Congress was not going to win a majority of seats in other provinces was unconvincing. It was they who applied to be selected on the Congress ticket. Having signed the pledge they could not now treat it as a mere scrap of paper. The Congressmen of Coimbatore, he trusts, would see that Congress pledges were not flouted in an eggregious fashion.—Free Press.

NATIONAL & LIBERAL PARTIES' MEETINGS POSTPONED

ALLAHABAD, July 16.

The General Secretary of the Indian National Party and of the Council of the National Liberal Federation announces that the general and working committee meetings of the Indian National Party and the meetings of the Council and Committee of National Liberal Federation calld for July 17th and 18th are postponed. The place and dates of the meetings will be announced in due course.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA IN MAHARASHTRA.

MR. BHOPATKAR ON THE "AFFRONT"

POONA CITY, July 16.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, stated that the Working Committee in entrusting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta with the responsibility of carrying on propaganda work in Maharashtra in regard to the forthcoming elections had not only unjustifiably displayed lack of faith in the Provincial Committee, but had also created a dangerous precedent which in the long run was bound to re-act on the smooth working of Congress affairs in Maharashtra.

"AN AFFRONT TO MAHARASHTRA"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's appointment might almost be construed as an affront to the Provincial Committee which it had not merited. He was astounded to see that Maharashtra, of all Congress provinces, should have been singled out for such a special procedure. The Committee made nominations to the different seats in full consultation with the District Congress Committee and the Working Committee had accepted all of them with only one exception and yet the pity was that it could be influenced to hand over all election matters to one individual over the head of the Provincial Committee.

COMPLICATING CONGRESS POLITICS.

The Working Committee should have shown the Provincial Committee at least the common courtesy of consulting it before making the appointment. He would not be in the least surprised if this injudicious act of the Working Committee resulted in complicating Congress politics and in undermining the prestige and influence of Congress organisations throughout India and particularly in Maharashtra. He hoped and trusted that wiser counsels would still prevail with the Working Committee and that it would see its way to remove as early as possible this source of friction and agitation.—A. P.

PORTER-WRENCH DEFAMATION CASE.

EXAMINATION OF KARACHI DOCTORS

KARACHI, July 15.

The third hearing of Porter-Wrench defamation case commenced this morning before Mr. S. N. Richardson, City Magistrate of Karachi, when several prosecution witnesses were cross-examined, including Mr. Punniah, Dr. Said, Dr. Tarachand Lalvani, Dr. D. G. Advanii Dr. Popatlal and Dr. Rochiram Amsur.

Replying to a question by Mr. Elphinstone, Dr. Said stated:—If it is published in a paper that glasses of a particular kind or such articles could be bought at a particular doctor's dispensary I would call that an advertisement. If I saw an announcement in a paper that medical advice could be had at a doctor's dispensary I would not consider that as an advertisement.

Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani said that in the light of the words "where he may be consulted", appearing at the end of the published announcement I do feel that it is an advertisement. This is said after reading paragraph six in the report of the British Medical Association regarding advertising.

Re-examined the witness said:—"In the city of Karachi I would not notify the removal of my dispensary. If I removed it from Karachi to Hyderabad I do not think I would be justified in notifying the removal. If anybody did that it would certainly be to his professional advantage."

Dr. D. G. Advani in the course of a cross-examination said:—"I agree to the fact that the notification of the change of address should be by bare announcement. If a doctor removes from Karachi to Hyderabad and inserted an announcement it would amount to an advertisement. The last words in the announcement 'where he may be consulted' are an invitation to the public that he may be consulted at the Carlton Hotel. That would amount to an advertisement. Dr. Wrench has always been anxious to uphold the highest standard of medical ethics in Karachi."

The witness here produced the minutes of a meeting of the Sind Medical Union and the resolution passed in February, 1921, which was proposed by Dr. Wrench to the effect that the members should conform to the ruling of the Bombay Medical Council and the offending members should be warned by the Managing Committee of the Union. Dr. Wrench has reported from time to time against his low medical practitioners, including compounders, in connection with the medical ethics. A few of those against whom Dr. Wrench had reported are honorary members of the profession with whom Dr. Wrench could have no professional jealousy." In his re-examination Dr. Advani said:—"If I remove my consulting room from the city to Runchore Lines I would be absolutely justified in notifying that I have removed to such and such a house in Runchore Lines."

WHAT IS ADVERTISEMENT.

Dr. Popatlal in the course of his cross-examination said:—"I consider that the words 'clinical thermometers may be purchased at the dispensary of the doctor——" would be an advertisement. I cannot say if it would make any difference if it were paid for or not. I would not consider it an advertisement if a paragraph appeared that medical advice could be had at the doctor's dispensary. I cannot say if it would be an advertisement if it appeared twice.

After the conclusion of Dr. Rochiram Amesur's cross-examination the Court partly recorded the statement of Dr. Wrench and rose for the day until to-morrow morning when Dr. Wrench's statement will be concluded.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The opening Meet of the Poona and Kirkee Hounds took place on Thursday, the 15th instant at Government House, Ganeshkhind where the Governor of Bombay entertained the members of the Hunt to breakfast.

The following dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday the 15th July:—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. and Mrs G A Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. H. Anderson, Lt.-Colonel J H Murray, Colonel and Mrs. W. A. Pallin, Colonel and Mrs G G Delap, Mr. and Mrs H F Ball. Dr. and Mrs R P Paranjpye, Lt.Colonel and Mrs. E H Blamey, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs A K Grant, Lt.-Colonel G A Hare, Mr. and Mrs. E M Hodgson, Lt.-Colonel H St. G M McRae, Lt.Colonel G F Evans, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. W D Reid, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs E A Maude, Lt-Colonel J C R Gannon, Lt.Colonel E J Loring, Mr. D R H Browne, Dr and Mrs. H. Mann, Mr. E E Turner, the Revd and Mrs. E E Hill, Mr. P L Bowers, Mr. H G Rawlinson, Major and Mrs. H B Tucker, Major M D Helps, Mr. Sayed Muniruddin S Moulvi and Sardar N G Vinchurkar.

The Lahore High Court having closed for the long vacation, Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice, proceeds to Kashmir on the 17th instant.—A.P.

FAIR PLAY FOR ASIA.

LALAJI'S APPEAL TO LABOUR

NEW ZEALAND'S GENEROUS ATTITUDE.

WORLD MIGRATION CONGRESS.

(M. Jouhaux (I.F.T.U., France) presided on the third day of the World Migration Congress.

Senor Fabra Ribas (Spain) proposed that a bibliography should be added to the Report as to the sources, materials and methods of arrival at the conclusions. Not enough attention had been given to the position of Southern and Central America. Representatives had attended Geneva from workers' organisation in the American Continent but they had not received invitations to the London Congress. The I.F.T.U., it was true, had formed a new "centre" in Argentine, and similar efforts were being made in other parts of Central and South America.

SJT. LAJPAT RAI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lajpat Rai said he expressed the view of India, and also more generally of Asia, as the only speaker present for that great area. Asia, being in a state of subordination, was not at present highly regarded in the councils of the world. That would not, however, endure for ever, and its views could not properly be disregarded. It was not alone their grievance that the industrialised countries did not freely receive them, but it was also the fact that insult was added to injury. During a century past Indian emigrants were directed to different parts of the British Empire by a system of indentured labour. Men and women were sent to Natal, Fiji, Guiana, the West Indies and later to other places. Promises were made at the time regarding equality of treatment, now abrogated on various grounds. Indians had no desire even now to thrust their workers on foreign lands. They had compelled the Government of India to abolish recruitment and had placed on the statutes a law prohibiting emigration of labour without permission of the Government and Indian Legislature. They admitted the right of regulation by self-Governing States. Those people already settled, however, particularly under Covenants of any kind, should with their descendants be placed on an equality with people of other countries. The white nations demanded the right to exclude non-white races, but themselves claimed free movement wherever they desired to go. The workers of Asia were not only excluded from various countries, but their settled population was being expelled. The white Governments at the same time were forcing on Asia their own skilled labour to the detriment of the skilled labour of Asia. Europe would not tolerate such a policy if applied to itself. If continued it would lead to disastrous results.

"STANDARD OF LIFE."

They heard a lot about "standards of life" and civilisation, but Asia did not admit the truth of the contentions. Its poorest people had social virtues not common to the poor of Europe and other continents. Such arguments were identical with those of the privileged classes of Europe towards their social inferiors. The cause of the workers was the same in all lands. Let them protect their rights everywhere,—but, if this developed into exclusion and segregation, good-bye to unity and solidarity. They might lay down "standards," provided they didi not make them artificial and unattainable. They should treat equally all who were prepared to accept conditions of migration. Let them not, in a struggle with world-capitalism, bring the entire weight of the coloured workers into the balance against them. Away with racial and colour pride, and with the pride of a civilisation, supposed to be superior, but which invented submarines, air bombing and poison gas. Let them come to a harmonious understanding for peace. Asia wanted only fair play. Let them refuse it at their peril,—for an under-current was moving in the coloured world which would otherwise endanger the existing order of things. The distinction set up between "political" and "economic grounds" was thin and insincere. The coloured world regarded the political leaders of Europe as adopting the political weapon while they relied on the Labour leaders using the economic argument. Between the two came subordination, exploitation, exclusion and degregation. Reverse that policy, and Asia would help and cooperate with the greatest possible goodwill.

Mr. D. Wilson (New Zealand) said that New Zealand was a small country, compared with Australia, containing 1¼ millions. Their experience with the "native" race, the Maoris, was excellent; they accept the European standards of labour and will eventully be assimilated into the nation. There were also in New Zealand a few aliens: 7229 Chinese, 700 Assyrians, and Indians 642. They had no quarrel with these. There was no antagonism to colour, race or religion. New Zealand is not a part of the Australian Commonwealth, and is some 2,000 miles distant from Australia. The speaker considered it extremely difficult to arrive at a common programme, and even more difficult problem to force capitalist institutions to carry out the wishes of the working classes of the world. The Labour Party of New Zealand, in its statement of policy, declared that it had no desire to keep countries of inferior standard of life (including Great Britain) from sending emigrants to New Zealand. One condition of such admission, however, was that the incomers should comply with the local standard of life. This applied with perfect impartiality to Europeans and Asiatics.

EFFECTS OF UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

Mr. W. H. Kitson (Australia) desired to explain its precise attitude: (a) A white Australia, (b) Resistance to the capitalist aim to flood Australia with cheap labour, (c) Land, housing and other assistance to be provided for immigrants, (d) Land monopoly to be abolished and provision of land and housing to be offered first to Australian workers who lack land and house accommodation. Australia, Africa and the United States have a remarkably similar point of view. Unrestricted immigration has a distinctly depressing effect on the standard of the workers. The supply is already greater than the demand in most of the industries of the receiving countries. There would be room on the land, it was true, but large sums of public money would have to be devoted to that purpose. Mere flooding of the nation, even by purely land workers, was not a benefit but a danger, to be carefully controlled. A Pan-Pacific Conference was being called to arrive at a good understanding with all workers bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. P. van Maldere (Belgium) explained the attitude of the Belgian T.U. Commission on Emigration. Their conclusions were that it was inadvisable to permit the unrestricted admission of immigrants For all that, they could not subscribe to any policy based on a principle of exclusion, such as that enunciated by Australia and Canada. The real principle of admission was to admit where the entry of extraneous labour would contribute to the economic development of the country concerned. The I.L.O. was regarded as a class organisation, but discussion between employers and employed was not a class action. The I.L.O. was the body to create the Emigration Office.

ALLEGED DEFECTS IN REPORT.

Mr. Brown replied to some gentle criticisms of the Report. The authorities on many statistical points were in considerable divergence. In the case of Canada a small omission had been made in the statement of legislation on immigration. The poverty of references to the American Continent was due to lack of space. It was difficult to secure correspondence with South American organisations.

THE AMSTERDAM TOUCH.

A protest was received from what the Secretary called the "Dissidents" of France (the Unitaires), against the rejection of their application to attend this Congress The letter, containing the arguments against their exclusion, was not read to the Congress,—M. Jouhaux joining in this act of excommunication.

At the close of the general debate a Committee was appointed, representing each delegation, to examine the resolutions and amendments and present them to-morrow in a form suitable for the vote to be taken. The Congress rose at noon.

The final sessions of the Congress will take place to-morrow 25th. On Saturday 26th excursions will be arranged, one around London, the other to Oxford.

BAN ON YAKUB HASSAN.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

It is difficult to understand the mentality of those few Councillors of Madras who accused Janab Yakub Hassan of communalism, and of having a hand in the Moplah Rebellion! It is a patent fact that Mr. Yakub Hassan is a staunch Nationalist and a confirmed Congressman. He was perhaps the first Muslim leader in India, who warned his coreligionists of British manoeuverings in Iraq, and of their intention to swallow Mespot by placing the Aga Khan on the throne of Iraq. His prevision and warning have essentially proved true; for the British have retained Iraq, under a mandate, and against the wishes of the Iraquians!

The bureaucracy, that appeals for "forgive and forget," the bureaucracy that calls for co-operation and co-ordination, has not forgotten this incident, and now does its level best to shut out Mr. Yakub Hassan from entering the legislature! Is it panicky, or unpenitent, or both? Had Yakub Hassan been permitted to visit Malabar, the Moplahs would have been checked in time; and the alleged rebellion would never have occurred. There are some people, who have very short memories of important events. The full story of the Moplah disturbances still remains to be written, but when it is written, the people will realize that many wrongs were committed against the Moplahs and that many Moplahs paid the penalty for their defiance and refusal in the last war! If the hands of the bureaucracy were clean at the time and at the place, why were saints like Gandhiji and Andrews refused permission to visit Malabar and why amiable Mr. Devdhar was invited for inspection?

Yakub Hassan is not a Bolshevik nor a Communist. He has never preached violence or race hatred. Why should he be shut out from the Council, when there is open door for others? Is the bureaucracy so mortally frightened of Janab Yakub Hassan? Is he in possession of such damaging evidence against the errors of omission and commission of the Madras bureaucracy, that they dare not give him a privileged position to heckle them in the Council?

Let the Madras bureaucracy note that by imposing and retaining the ban on Mr. Yakub Hassan, it exposes itself to suspicion and condemnation beyond expression; and that to clear its own position, it must lift the ban so unjustly placed on Janab Yakub Hassan, without further bungling and hesitation.

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN

RESPONSIVIST-NATIONAL ALLIANCE

BOMBAY, July 16.

After a few months break pourparlers have been revived between the Responsivists and the Indian National Party on the question of an alliance of the two groups for the purposes of the coming elections. At a meeting of the Council of the National Party held this evening it is understood a representative of the Responsive co-operation party was present and renewed attempts were made to discuss and agree upon a programme of joint electioneering campaign. But no definite agreement could be arrived at and further discussion has, it is understood, been adjourned.—A. P.z

COBHAM AT BUNDER ABBAS.

DETAINED BY BAD WEATHER.

KARACHI, July 16.

Cobham is still at Bunder Abbas. He was unable to leave yesterday owing to the severe monsoon weather which included thunderstorm with lightning and heavy seas. These conditions seem likely to last several days. A. P.

A BELGAUM GRIEVANCE.

A RISKY OVERBRIDGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 16.

The President of the Railway Mandal wires as follows:—

The Belgaum station crossing gate is not opened by the authorities, as requested by the President of the Merchants Association by wire. The overbridge is risky inconvenient, and troublesome. Early orders for re-opening the gates are necessary.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

MR. E. R HEERJIBEHEDIN'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr E. R. Heerjibehedin, Editor and Proprietor of "The Kaiser-I-Hind" weekly newspaper has, at the persuasion of his friends, decided to contest one of the three seats in the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay South Urban area. His manifesto will be shortly issued.

AGAIN POSTPONED!

LORDS' DEBATE ON INDIA.

TO TAKE PLACE ON 28TH INST.

LONDON, July 16.

The debate in the House of Lords on India has again been postponed to 28th July.

The India Office estimates will be presented to the House of Commons on 20th July. —Reuter.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO.

ATTEMPT TO GET INDIAN CAPITAL.

LONDON, July 15.

Sir Errie Geddes, Chairman, Dunlop Rubber Company, explained at extraordinary general meeting of company to-day the proposal to create Indian Company. He said that the Dunlops were doing considerable business in India and it was desirable from every standpoint to identify themselves with the country where strong national feeling existed and gradually to solicit investment of Indian capital. It was of primary importance that residents and nationals of India should sit on the board of the new company which would take over Indian business with capital of thirty lakhs six per cent. preference shares free of Indian income-tax and twenty lakhs ordinary shares. The meeting authorised sale of the Indian business to new company. —Reuter's Special.

POONA MUNICIPALITY AND VICEROY.

ADDRESS NOT TO BE GIVEN.

POONA, July 16.

The adjourned meeting to consider the question of voting an address to the Viceroy was held this evening at 5.45 p.m. in the President's bungalow. Mr. Salaudin, who was the mover of the resolution proposed an adjournment instead but his motion wa lost by an overwhelming majority. He then withdrew his resolution for voting an address to the Viceroy. The Poona City Municipal address has therefore been dropped from the Viceroy's programme.—A.P.

BETTING TAX IN BRITAIN.

FINAL REPORT

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons to-day Government's betting proposals took final at the report stage of the budget. Mr. Churchill introduced amendments reducing the duty on credit betting to three and a half per cent. and race-course betting to two per cent. instead of the proposed all-round five per cent. Mr. Churchill explained that the turn-over of betting was larger than was previously anticipated and that new proposals would still yield six millions revenue. Amendments were agreed to without division and the report stage of budget was concluded.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Madras Jail Administration Report for 1925 shows that the total number of prisoners confined in jails at the close of the year was 19,393 as against 20,311 at the close of 1924. The daily average number of prisoners decreased from 20,960 in 1924 to 19,377 in 1925.

The Governor of Punjab attended on Thursday annual convocation of Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee and distributed the prizes.—A.P.

The case against Mr. Gupta, Editor of the "Tej," Delhi, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over to be of good behaviour under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, was resumed this morning in the court of the District Magistrate. The case was adjourned to 24th July to enable defence counsel to go through the translation of articles before they cross-examined the witness.—A.P.

U Hla, a member of the Burma Legislative Assembly, died on Thursday at Mandalay. He was Secretary of the Buddha Gaya Temple Restoration Committee and took keen interest in the movement seeking restoration of the Buddha Gaya temple to Buddhists—A.P.

Rambilas Dubey and three other Hindus were acquitted on Friday by the Additional Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on a charge of desecrating and damaging a mosque at Nimtallaghat Street during the April riots.—F.P.I.

A Madras message says:—"Kalyanaram Iyer who stands charged with having caused the death of his wife by setting fire [illegible] has been ordered to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court."—F.P.I.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate passed orders binding down the printer of "Bangabasi," a vernacular, to be of good behaviour for [illegible]. The prosecution case was that [illegible] published an article in their [illegible] the Calcutta riots calculated [illegible] class against another.—A.P.

"ALL IN SHILLINGS AND PENNIES"

NO SOVIET MONEY

MR. SAKLATVALA HITS BACK

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the Indian M.P. made a spirited reply in the House of Commons to the allegations about his receiving Russian money for running election campaign: Mr. Saklatvala said:—

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Saklatvala: I beg to make a personal statement, with your permission Mr. Speaker, to the House. It arises from the publication by the Government of what they have styled "Communist Papers," and I beg to correct certain words used by the Government which are not a part of any of the documents, even as claimed by them, which not only convey a false impression, but which reflect upon myself personally. I take it for granted that the publication of the documents was intended to supply proof of the assertions or the charges made in this House against certain parties or persons, or to supply proof or evidence in support of any inferences or insinuations made throughout the various discussions on the Communist position. Document No. 26, which is printed on page 58, is described, not by the contents of the document itself, but by the Government in their own wording to be a "Statement of Expenditure by the Communist Party of Great Britain on the General Election, 1924." The publication of that document under that description would naturally go to prove any previous assertions made by the Government or their supporters. One of those assertions, as well as a part of the contents of this document, refers to myself. On the 1st December, during the Debate on the Communist prosecution, while I was speaking, the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary intervened, and asked m Home Secretary intervened, and asked me the following question:

"May I ask the hon. Member, as he has rather got away from my argument, would he think it desirable that a Member of this House should receive £300 for election purposes, and for the money to come from Russia." (Official Report, 1st December, 1925; col. 2113, Vol. 188.)

PERFECTLY UNTRUE.

I took that question to be a purely hypothetical question, based merely on the question of principle involved, and that the sum of £300 was taken at random, and I answered it accordingly. I adhere to every word I then said in my answer, but I now perceive that in Document No. 26—I do not know what the document is; there is no heading to it, there is no signature to it, and there is no date attached to it. One does not know how far it was from the General Election, but my name and the figure of £300 are mentioned. I have now seen that some of the public are misled into believing that this is proof of what the Home Secretary insinuated on the 1st December. I, therefore, beg to state that it is perfectly untrue to say that in any one of the three General Elections I have gone through, I have asked for, or received directly or indirectly, a single penny from Russia, even though in principle I do not consider it is not proper.

THOROUGHLY BRITISH MONEY.

That is not the argument. I am merely stating a fact, and I further state that, during my first two elections, I had not received, nor required to receive, any assistance from the Communist party of Great Britain, as my private resources, and the assistance purely of my countrymen, and Indian friends and relatives, was sufficient to pull me through. But the last General Election, coming on rapidly after the two others, and the papers creating a public scare about anybody having anything to do with me, I did apply to the Communist party to be prepared to give me my share out of the General Election Fund which they were advertising in our party paper, and every shilling and every penny has been openly acknowledged in our party Press. It was out of that fund that a sum of £130, purely collected locally, was passed on to the Battersea Labour party, as the contribution of the Communist party towards the Parliamentary election expenses. The subscriptions were all from British subscribers and British Labour organisations, collected in shillings and pennies, and were published quite openly in the paper. The Government were not right and were not entitled, to call this little memorandum showing certain names and certain figures a "Statement of Expenditure." Any accountant any apprentice in an accountant's office, any student in an accountancy school, would say that no statement of expenditure is drawn up in this form. Also the marginal notes, "reserve" and "loan" and certain other annotations, definitely point to the fact that it is some memorandum by some individual just to fix something to be borne in mind.

NO PROOF OF RUSSIAN MONEY.

Further, there is Document No. 27, which is in its form, at any rate, a complete and 'bona fide' statement of expenditure. The persons named are not included in it, nor is any sum given to me included in it, and the sums mentioned therein prove more conclusively that the figures in the draft Memorandum are not a statement of expenditure in so far as it is a certified statement of expenditure. These figures are different, although the difference may be slight. I, therefore, submit as a matter of personal explanation that Document 26 is not a statement of expenditure and never should have been described as such, and it does not supply any proof that any of the members of the Communist party running in the general elections were financed from Russia with those sums of money, as is alleged by the Home Secretary, described in Document 26. I should be glad, in justice to myself and others, to have that point made clear.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: If any hon. Member of the House states that he has not received money I need hardly say I accept that statment unreservedly If the hon. Member cares to put a question to me in regard to these papers, it will be my duty to give him an answer.

CRICKETING STORIES.

GOOD YARNS BY HOBBS

During a certain cricket match, a youth went in to bat with only one leg-pad on—and it was fixed on his right leg.

The fieldsmen noticed this, and they immediately placed themselves in positions necessary to deal with a left-handed batsman. But the batsman wasn't left-handed.

The wicket-keeper then called his attention to the fact that he had the pad on the wrong leg. But undismayed, the youth said: "Not at all. You see, I thought I was going in at the other end."

This is but one of the many delightful little cricketing stories related by Jack Hobbs, the famous player, in his helpful book, "Cricket for Beginners."

* * *

Here is an incident that occurred during a visit to South Africa with an M.C.C. team.

The whole party went fishing, and Buckenham, of Essex, the fast bowler decided to set about the job in comfort—by discarding his boots and socks.

All went well until "Buck" tried to get his boots and socks on again. The powerful sun had burnt his feet almost raw—and he tried in vain. As a matter of fact, it was a week or two before he was sufficintly recovered to play cricket!

This story used to be related by the late Dr. W. G. Grace.

He was walking across a public park one day when he stopped to watch some small boys playing cricket.

Their game was, of course, of a very low order, and after watching one boy trying to hit the ball, "W. G." went forward and gave him some kindly advice.

The urchin listened until he had finished, then, looking first at the champion's long beard, then at the bowler, he shouted:

"Gran! What does an old man like you know about cricket? Bowl up, Bill! If he don't stand out of the way he'll get hurt!"

CRICKET ADVENTURES.

In connection with Mr. Hobbs' rural cricket adventures he tells the following story:

A game between two village teams was in progress, and the captain of the visiting side proved to be in fine form. Never before had the villagers seen such a grand display of hitting. Two balls had already been lost in the long grass in the adjoining meadow when a fresh bowler was put on.

His first ball was sent on to the roof of a neighbouring cottage. His second hit the head of a fielder who had taken up the position known as 'silly-point.' The third struck the church tower.

Then the umpire stepped forward.

"Out!" he cried.

"Out? What on earth for?" asked the batsman.

"Out, I says, and out you goes!" replied the umpire. "And if you must know the ins and outs of everything, we want that ball for our next match!"

* * *

On another occasion a young man, who if not a great cricketer certainly dressed the part well, undertook to assist a village club.

He did—or did not—for he was bowled first ball! When he returned to the tent he remarked:

"That was a magnificent ball—a marvelous ball! I have never seen a ball like it!"

"Be thut zo!" said a yokel. "Unwot did'ee think us used when us played cricket deon'ere—tunnips?"

SCHOOLS FOR CRIME

Detectives are now endeavouring to locate the schools for teaching crime in its latest and most up-to-date forms, several of which are known to exist in the metropolis and our large provincial towns.

The "schoolmasters" visit the police-courts and get hold of young men in their 'teens and early twenties who escape conviction under the First Offenders' Act or are bound over on probation. Such youths find themselves very much up against things and readily fall victims to the crime trainer's wiles.

They are provided with clothes, food, and pocket-money. Then they are sent to "school", where they go through three months' training under a number of "professors", each of whom is an expert in his particular branch. Their first real job is done under supervision; then, if they display the necessary initiative, they work on their own or in small gangs, paying over the whole of the booty to the "boss" and receiving commission on the net haul.

The type of robberies each boy is asked to undertake depends on his class, social qualifications, and education. Gentlemanly youths, well-mannered, and capable of bearing themselves well in Society, are fitted out with expensive dress-suits and sent to "work" hotels, dinees, and receptions. Those of a lower class become pickpockets. Scotland Yard has good reason to believe that there are now more than 300 young thieves in the Metropolitan Police area of London who have a "graduated" from these colleges."

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 16.

Zayani, Mirgless, Jeddah.
Dara, Jones, Jeddah.
Zembra, Vainey, Busreh.
Rawalpindi, Redhead, London.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.

Clanthis Vlijeelies, Karachi.
Madura, Cave, Karachi.
Rajputana, Cadiz, London.
Nagpore, Gardner, Kobe.

LOADING.

July 16.

Steamer Vasna for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, July 16).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7, M M and Co.
3 Karapara, 3721, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.
4 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi, 22/7, L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Madura, 5464, 17/7 Karachi, M M and Co.
7 Wartenfels, 3766 Karachi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
8 C/o Venice 5223, Karachi. 21/7, K Nixon and Co.
13 Zembra, 2823, U Kingdom, N F, T Morrison & Co.
14 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 17/7 M M & Co.
BPS Rawalpindi, 9416, London, 31/7, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Tarantia, 3098, N.F.N.F Graham Trading Co.
3 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 21/7 M M & Co.
5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.
8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 19/7, N Y Kaisha.
9 Cape St. Marisa, 3597, N F, N F Graham Tdg. Co. (Chartered).
10/11 Clan Lindsay 2503 Chittagong 19/7, James Finlay and Co.
12/13 Bahadur 2936, Calcutta 16/7 T Morrison and Co.
14 Barpeta, 1877, Busrah, 28/7, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Canara, 3889, Rangoon, 20/7, M M and Co.
C/R Garmula, 3231, N F, N F, M M and Co.
D/E Armanestan 3230 Jeddah 16/7 A Nemezee and Co.
K Takliwa 3742 N.F. N F M M & Co.
N Kidderpore 3263 Karachi, 13/7 M M and Co.
O/S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
P Nurjehan, 3879, Java, 17/7, T Morrison and Co.
G Indira, 295, Malabar Coast, 16/7, Bombay Sheamship.
O Dred. Sir George Lloyd, 440, N F, N F, Mazagaon Dock Co.

EXPORTS.

July 16.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—5000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 5000 cwt castorseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 550 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros, 1500 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwt castorseeds S. Nagindas and Co, 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—385 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Zembra for Dunkirk:—62 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd, 1000 cwt ground nuts Ralli Bros, 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 40 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 440 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 195 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

For Hull:—2000 cwt castorseed R Motichand and Co, 4000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 4000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros, 900 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Madura for London:—1500 cwt linseed oil cakes N V Velmohamed.

S S Weldenfels for Bremen:—110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—706 cwt dillseeds G Hansraj, 90 bales wool M Nissim, 4 bales goat horn M Nissim, 125 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 33 bales cotton B Dwarkadas, 23 cwt cotton seed Tamboli and Co, 16 bales wool S Gambhirchand, 59 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G Dossa and Co, 1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 800 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sydney Maru for Kobe:—157 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 16.

S S Silvio Pellico from Trieste. Agents: Lloyd Triestino.

From Trieste:—52 cases tin boxes, 47 cases iron chairs, 48 cases imitation jewellery, 340 cases slates, 38 cases glass beads, 33 cases enamelled ware, 45 cases screws, 13 cases silver coins, 15 cases specie, 20 cases rubber shoes, 156 cases hollow glass, 16 cases lamps, 23 cases nickel silver, 1844 cases glass bangles, 60 cases condensed milk, 13 cases soap, 15 cases safety matches, 47 cases incandescents, 28 cases tin hollow ware, 30 cases celluloid bangles, 10 cases tin ware, 30 cases celluloid fingerings, 15 cases hollow glass, 969 bales paper, 50 casks acetate of lead, 200 drums carbide, 80 bdles harricane lanterns, 13 bales boards, 16 cases fez caps, 45 flasks quick silver, 15 cases enamelled vessels, 41 pieces wood white fir tree, 7 cases axles, 14 cases maceoroni.

From Venice:—20 cases carpets, 3 cases fez caps, 5 cases buttons.

From Fiume:—7243 pieces ringh boards.

From Bari:—320 bags almonds.

From Patrasso:—50 cases currants.

From Constantinople:—1 bale hides.

From Jaffa:—20 barrels wine.

From Aden:—32 bags bones, 25 bags soji-khar.

S S Nippon from Gothenburg. Agents:—Lionel Edwards Ltd.

From Gothenburg:—630 cases matches in zinc, 645 bdles ceiling boards, 200 bdles fagot steel, 1612 reels paper, 88 rolls paper, 903 bales paper, 919 kegs nails, 550 drums turpentine, 70 cases steel hinges, 36 cases oili stoves and spare parts, 134 cases petroleum stoves, and burners and lamps, 51 casks wool tar, 25 cases brandy, 20 drums carbide of calcium, 18 cases labels, 5 barrels red ochre, 4 cases files.

From Anterp:—84 cases playing cards, 1264 cases window glass, 100 cases galved. roofing nails, 85 pieces angles, 1175 pieces steel joists, 325 steel plates, 827 pieces steel, 95 bdles steel, 704 bdles steel hoops, 532 bdles steel circles, 2540 bdles steel rods, 24 bdles expanded metal, 2986 pieces and bdles steel bars, 889 bags dog spikes, 405 bags wire nails, 50 casks wire nails, 335 cases wire nails 48 cases paper, 710 bags bolts and nuts, 334 bags cramps, 200 coils wire, 100 coils galved wire, 62 cases copper wire, 15 pkges switches, 25 demegan formaldehyde, 12 pieces poles, 27 cases cotton and woollen tissues, 50 pieces steel tees, 22 casks glass wire.

From Oslo:—100 bales wool pulp, 200 cases condensed milk, 15 cases sterilized milk, 858 kegs nails, 12 cases fish hooks, 52 reels paper, 785 bales paper.

S S Manora from Karachi. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Karachi:—82 cases beer, 158 cases gin, 16 cases wine, 28 cases hard ware, 17 cases stout, 17 cases bitters, 20 cases mineral water, 9 cases port wine, 287 boxes zinc plates, 5 cases harmless drugs, 5 cases cider, 3 bags broken tiles, 8 cases sherry, 20 cases cartridges, 19 boxes cartridges.

HAMLET'S GRAVE.

DID HE DIE IN ENGLAND?

That Hamlet Prince of Denmark—Shakespeare's Hamlet—died near Munsley, Herefordshire, in the year 362, is the theory advanced by the Rev. L. G. Hunt, Rector of Munsley, in an interesting pamphlet, "The Munsley Stone."

Mr. Hunt, who traces the inscription on a curious old stone in Munsley Church, writes: Nearly five months ago I made a rubbing of the inscription in an attempt to make out its meaning, but without success, until I happened to look at it upside down, or what I am now led to believe is right side up! I then made out certain letters which revealed themselves fairly clearly. For instance, the 1st letter looked like an "H", the 2nd might be an "A", the 3rd an "M", the 4th an "L."

On submission to an expert, says Mr. Hunt, the inscription was declared to be "Hamlet Xhethi 362", and the date, if correctly interpreted, would imply that the person commemorated was a Christian, one of the earliest in this part of Britain, or that the Christian era had become officially current among his relatives there at the time of his death.

Xhethi is a dialect form of "Jute", and it is recalled that the legendary prince of Shakespeare's tragedy belonged traditionally to Juteland:

Now this "Hamlet the Xhethi or Jute" of the Munsley Stone, I venture to suggest, is not improbably the original hero of the legendary plays, who was, perhaps, killed in battle not in Denmark but in his exile in Britain.

It seems probable that Prince (or ex-King) Hamlet-the-Jute fell in battle, not in Denmark but near Munsley (apparently within the Uissci home-province of his father-in-law) in 362 or 363 A.D., in defending in his exile in Britain, his father-in-law's land from invaders: that his legend in after ages became altered, enlarged, and embroidered by the playwrights of his native land and still more so by Shakespeare; and that his tomb is at Munsley in Herefordshire, of which this stone is his original epitaph.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END.—"The Flaming Frontier," the spectacular Edward Sedgwick-Universal Production that will be the attracion at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) commencing to-day is expected to revive an old-time controversy that for several years rocked the military arm of the Government and found hot-headed partisans among the civilian population. It is 50 years now since Gen. George A. Custer and the Seventh Cavalry were wiped out by allied Indian tribes on the Little Big Horn, and the memory of that tragic event lives only in history and with the families of the surviving relatives of those who went to their death.

The story of "The Flaming Frontier" is set down in the days in and around 1876. Hardy settlers are still carving out the great empire of the West with disgruntled bands of Indians constantly harassing them. The pony express rider plies his precarious vocation, and profiteering white men spread unrest among the reds with sales of liquor and arms. Gen. George A. Custer is attempting to round up the tribes and bring peace to the country. The massacre of Custer and his men of the Seventh Cavalry furnishes a tremendous climax, and one of the many big scenes of this historically accurate picture. West Point, America's great military academy, is shown with all its picturesqueness. Gen. Custer and President Grant, Sitting Bull and Rain-in-the-Face, have their places among its characters, while a pretty romance, tragic adventure and side-splitting comedy have been cleverly worked into it.

WELLINGTON.—"The Price of Pleasure," written especially for screen production by Elizabeth Holding and Marion Orth, who have written some outstanding screen successes, is Virginia Valli and Norman Kerry's next vehicle. It has its local showing at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week.

The supporting cast contains some of the best known names in screenland, among them being Louise Fazenda, Kate Lester, George Fawcett, T. Roy Barnes, James O. Barrows and Marie Astaire. It was directed by Edward Sloman.

Miss Valli has the part of a shop girl whose greatest desire is for "Just one good time for a full week." Several scenes of the picture are devoted to making realistic the life led by those thousands of young women, who, without family ties, struggle to maintain themselves in decency as shop girls in big department stores in big cities, finding their sole social pleasures in the restricted activities of a tenement boarding house.

Some of the scenes of "The Price of Pleasure" were taken in a real department store on a day when there was a big bargain sale, with Miss Valli and others of the cast acting as salesw...man and waiting on real customers.

Into the life of this wishful young woman came romance in the form of a man clad as a mechanic, but who turned out to be the son of a rich, aristocratic woman. For a time the young woman's desire for a good time is realized and then comes the awakening.

PATHE.—"Main Street" with all its flavour and rural charm, the peculiarities, humours, poignancies, high and slow spots, is recorded with uncanny skill and genius in "Main Street which will open to-night at the Royal Opera House for a week's run with Florence Vidor and Monte Blue in the featured roles.

"Main Street" in the novel form by Sinclair Lewis, was the most widely discussed book ever published in America, not excepting even "Uncle Tom's Cabin"; it dealt with the life of the small town and aroused more comment pro and con than anything of its kind.

It is a long time since the screen has seen anything like the ensemble of actors assembled in "Main Street"—a distinguished cast that gives dash and life to the action. Think of these players all being in one picture: Florence Vidor, Monte Blue, Harry Myers, Noah Beery, Louise Fazenda, Robert Gordon, Josephine Crowell, Gordon Griffith, Otis Harlan and Alan Hae.

The story is familiar to many; Carol Kennicott, her revolt against what she finds in Gopher Prairie, a Main Street town, her attempts to make it fit with the ideals she has acquired from books and college, her fight. The picture should be seen by everyone, for Main Street is a little world, and the world is composed of nothing but Main Streets.

Praise is due to the able direction by Harry Beaumont, and to Julien Josephson, who wrote the scenario. "Main Street" is a great picture.

GLOBE.—The Management of the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road presents during this current week the record smashing United Artists' attraction in 8 reels "The Mark of Zorro" featuring the genius of the screen Douglas Fairbanks supported by a stellar cast, including amongst others:—Marguret De La Motte, Noah Berry and Robert McKim.

See your favourite Fairbanks—first as a young man of wealth and station leading a colorless ~~existence~~—a lazy, idle individual hardly able to pick up sufficient strength and energy to stand on his four legs—a youth who could not make up his mind, through sheer shyness to propose to the girl intend for him.

See Fairbanks the next moment execute exploits that for date devilry have never been equalled since. A picture you'll remember for ever.

The programme also includes a Pathe Comedy.

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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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AND

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Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

THE MYSTERY OF STRENGTH

ASTONISHING FEATS PERFORMED BY GIRL OF NINETEEN

The mystery of strength is still unsolved. Who can say whether it is hereditary or not, or whether it is an accomplishment and must be acquired? If it can be acquired what steps are effective and how shall it be sought?

Strength appeals to all, both men and women alike, since it is generally admitted that for exceptional strength a healthy body is a necessary adjunct.

Divergent views on the subject are held by the world's strong men and women. Take, for example, Marta Ferrar, a nineteen year old girl who weighs but 8 stone 10 lbs., but whose prodigious feats of strength have brought her fame the world over. Her body is slim and supple, while her muscles, unlike the average strong man or woman, are long and smoothly flowing. Ret quite recently she bent half inch rods of cold iron into horse shoe form and was afterwards laid on a bed of spikes, while on her body was placed a heavy anvil. On the anvil able-bodied men from the audience pounded with sledge-hammers. And yet, when she got up, though livid red marks were discernible on her back from the nail, the skin remained unbroken. This girl says that she simply cannot account for her marvellous strength. When a young girl she was quite unconscious of any superior strength as compared to that of her companions.

THE STRONGEST MAN.

As a contrast, take Siegmund Breitbart, who claimed to be the world's strongest man. Standing well over six feet and weighing over fourteen stone, he looked exactly what he was—a superman. His muscles bulged and rippled under the skin, and when he bit a thick iron nail in two, or drove a spike into a plank of wood with his hand, he was strictly in character.

Yet Breitbart affirmed that strength is nature's gift, and though it can be lost through dissipation, it is impossible to exceed the allotted store. In other words, unless you have a strong constitution at birth you will never acquire exceptional strength through gymnastics and exercise.

With this view there will be many who will differ and they point out individuals who, though weedy and undeveloped when young, have grown into men with fine physiques. "But," says Breitbart, "who can tell whether they will remain so, or whether their naturally weak systems will be capable of fighting back when the disease germs invade their bodies."

Since the death of Breitbart and Sandow, a fierce controversy has been waged over their respective abilities, the followers of both men claiming that their champion would have proved superior in strength had any tests been set. For though Breitbart was born naturally strong, Sandow developed his strength by careful training and exercise.

Science has not yet unravelled the mystery of abnormal strength and how it may be acquired and, with such contrasting statements on the subject, it is difficult to arrive at any definite decision.

SHOP DETECTIVES.

MISS SHERLOCK HOLMES MAKES GOOD

Miss Sherlock Holmes has made good. Young women detective are proving their worth every day of the week to the great London shops that are employing them in increasing numbers against the ubiquitous shop-lifter.

Sometimes the role of the girl detective is that of an ordinary shop assistant, and she is able to play the part so well that customers seek her out to attend to their requirements. Often, indeed, it suits her purpose to carry out the role of the obliging assistant, for whilst sh is displaying silks and satins she is able to keep close watch on shoppers whose movements arouse suspicion in her alert mind.

She is just as much at home, however, in the role of the fashionable shopper. No one challenges her as she flits from one department to another, occasionally stopping to hve a short conversation with one of the assistants while she scans the crowd.

Nearly all the great stores in Oxford-street, Regent-street, and Kensington have a "Miss Sherlock Holmes" on their staff, and in the suburbs too, in Peckham, Balham, Brixton, and Croydon, the woman detective is employed to protect the firm's goods and the handbags of their customers.

Shoplifting entails enormous losses every year to the great drapery houses of London. The manager of one Oxford-street store stated recently that his firm lost nearly £10,000 a year through shoplifting.

SHOPLIFTERS.

Shoplifters are divided into two classes—professsionals and amateurs. It is the amateur woman shoplifter—the woman who steals on the impulse of the moment—who causes most anxiety.

Most of the professional shoplifters are known to the women who police London's stores. One notorious thief once carried out a raid in Oxford-street out of sheer pique.

The woman detective met her outside the London Sessions.

"Hellow,—, you haven't been to see us lately," the detective remarked.

The woman scowled and, evidently taking it as a challenge, retorted, "No, but I will."

She hurried off, and collecting three or four of her confederates drove up to the shop in a cab. An hour later the detective, walking along Oxford-street on her way back to the shop, saw the shoplifter and her gang in a cafe.

She guessed at once what had happened, and a visit to the silk department confirmed her suspicions. Eight rolls of silk had vanished. The shoplifter and her confederates were soon rounded up before they had a chance to dispose of their booty.

BARRISTER'S LITTLE POCKET.

WHY IT IS THERE AND WHY IT IS GOING.

There is a little pocket our barristers wear at the back of their gowns into which nothing ever goes. But it stands for something of great importance, for a custom which has grown so expensive that it is quite time it disappeared. It would seem as if the Bar itself is at last willing that it should disappear, says a writer in the "Children Newspaper."

What does the pocket mean, then? Well, upon its existence, throughout generations of lawyers, is founded the custom which makes two bad things possible—that no barrister can ever be made responsible to his client for negligence and consequent loss, however, negligent he may have been; and that even though a huge fee may have been paid to a famous barrister it is always open to the distinguished man to send a deputy, and he often has so much work that he does so, and appears somewhere else, thus getting payment as if he were in two places at once.

A LEARNED FRIEND.

For the pocket is there at the back of the barrister's gown because in theory he is, and always has been, no mere servant of his client, but just a friend, a gentleman of the Inns of Court, "learned in the law," and ready to help with his learning any friend of his, even though it has taken an attorney to introduce them. But, as even learned gentlemen must live, it was open to the client to slip the proper number of guineas into the pocket at the back of the barrister's gown, where the learned one could not see what was going on. For, of course, if he could see, he must refuse to lower himself to the taking of money in payment for his advice!

And, therefore, as the barrister was not paid, but merely allowed an honorarium to be slipped into his pocket, how would it be possible to hold him responsible if he should make a mistake? And although he might say he would attend at such and such a court on such and such a day, how could it be just to blame him if he was not able to be there? After all, it was only a matter between friends!

AN OLD SHAM.

In these days, of course, barristers have a clerk in chambers, who makes appointments for them, and attends seriously to the sordid business of seeing that fees are duly paid, usually in advance. Yet the old sham is maintained, and to this day the barrister's fee is still an honorarium, and, although he takes it, he takes no responsibility with it.

If his advice is bad, even if he has been guilty of gross carelessness, resulting in the loss of a suit which might have been won by greater care, he is not liable, nor need he appear in any case if he wishes to appear elsewhere.

FUSION OF ALL LAWYERS.

But now it seems as if there is to be a change. For a long time laymen have asked why there should not be one single condition applying to all lawyers, whether they plead in the courts or receive clients in the office. As things are to-day in England, a solicitor may appear only in the lower courts, while a barrister may not see his client without a solicitor introducing him, or the clerk of a solicitor being present to represent the firm, all of which means extra expense. So there is talk of fusion between the two branches, making them one, with full responsibility to the client and full right of access on both sides to clients and courts alike. The Bar Council and the Law Society, though they have not yet arrived at the point when they are ready to advocate fusion themselves, have appointed a committee on the subject.

WHAT FACES TELL

Many people learn to mask their thoughts, and anger, chagrin, greed, and spite, as well as glee, pleasure, and humour may be fairly effectively hidden by the man with the "poker face."

All the same, nobody can really disguise his real nature by facial control and those, who have learned how to read the human face as one reads a book, are able to make a very fair estimate of character by a close and shrewd inspection. It is because so many people never attempt to master the art of face-reading that the wiles of rogues are so successful and the triumph of the practised liar so complete.

Apart from the general aspect of a face which is determined by the bone structure beneath the skin, what really moulds the features and general expression? The answer is character.

Scientists now realise the close relation between body and mind, and in nothing is this inter-action more complete than in the imprint of the mind upon the face. We hear of the "legal face", for example. It is a face with a set, firm mouth, keen eyes, and a powerful jaw. These characteristics are merely the result of constant concentration, persistence, and determination.

Why is this? It is because the many minute muscles which mould the expression of a face are directly controlled by the higher centres of the brain. Thus, the man whose thoughts are noble will gradually assure a beauty of countenance entirely independence of features. President Lincoln was an ugly man, and so was Leo Tolstoy, but their faces had beautiful expressions. Ronald True, the murderer, was handsome, but his face had a very unpleasant expression.

The truth is that as we think so we become.

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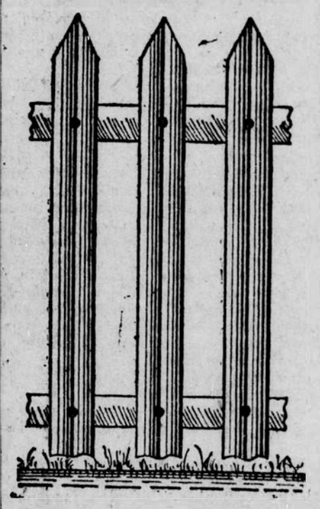

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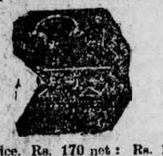

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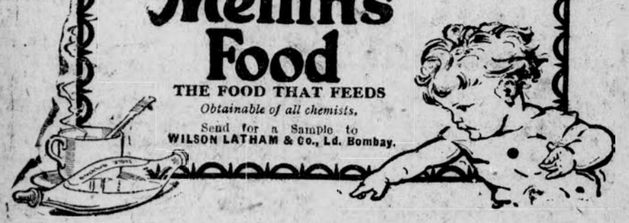

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ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

LOYALISTS ACTIVE IN MUNICIPALITY.

PROTEST MEETINGS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 14.

Last week must be set down to be one of the busiest for all the parties in Poona. The passing of a resolution by the Municipality to present an address of welcome to H. E. the Viceroy on his first visit to Poona, has created a commotion. The ceremony in connection with the presentation of the address, has made the "Johulmies" in the Municipality very active with the arrangement of the function. On Friday last, a municipal meeting was held, and the meeting must be described as stormy. The draft of the address was before the members. Seeing that the address will be presented, the Nationalist members did their best to make the draft as less obnoxious to the public as possible. But all their attempts failed, and the amendments they proposed in the draft, were thrown out with the exception of one, which omitted the words "on behalf of the citizens of Poona" from the draft. But even the passing of the last amendment was explained away as follows:—It was asserted that when addresses were presented to men like Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, the above words were not there, but the addresses were presented only under the names of the President and members of the Municipality, which phrase automatically connotes the citizens of Poona.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale has brought in a very serious objection to the passing of the resolution. According to the new Act, two thirds majority of the members is essential for sanctioning a resolution of this character, and it is also said that, Government have intimated to the Municipality that, the address would not be legal, and that the money necessary for the ceremony would not be sanctioned, unless this new provision in the Act be satisfied. So an urgent meeting of the Municipality has been called at the President's house, where endeavours will be made to make up the number. The Opposition party is doing its best to make the members remain absent from the meeting, while the pro-Address party is leaving no stone unturned to drive in as many more members as possible. Meanwhile, public meetings are being held in Poona protesting against this resolution of the Municipality. One such was held in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, under the Presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, and three more are booked to be held in the several wards of the Municipality.

NON-BRAHMINS IN POONA.

The visit of the Hon. Raja of Panagal had stirred the little stagnant pond of the Satyashodhakas in Poona. They were busy holding ceremonies in his honour, and they were making at least a show of running the coming elections. But the substantial result seems to be almost nil. Because, so far in Mahrashtra, they have not put up more than quarter of a dozen candidates, and it is to be feared that their propaganda has now so completely broken down, due to various causes, that the Satyashodhaka Party will not be in a position to set up any more candidates. Frantic attempts are being made to organize their Party in the districts of Maharashtra, but the feeling of the Sanatani Non-Brahmins, who form the largest bulk of the Non-Brahmin population in the Presidency, is decidedly against them. During the last six months, all their pro-Government activities have been thoroughly exposed by newspapers like the "Sangram" of Poona, and to-day in Maharashtra at least, they stand exposed in their true colours.

Just as the Satyashodhak Party was kept temporarily active by the Raja of Panagal's visit, so the Sanatani Non-Bramhins had had a field-day as it were, when the nationalist Non-Bramhins like Mr. Silam, Mr. Chawan, Mr. Pappala, and Mr. Dongre came up to Poona, and delivered illuminating speeches in the Sarvajnik Sabha Hall, before a predominantly Non-Bramhin audience, under the Presidentship of Mr. Baburao Fule. The speeches delivered in that meeting by these honest and nationalist Non-Bramhins, have given immense satisfaction to the Poona public. All the speakers strongly criticized the hymn of hate which the Satyashodhakas make it their sole profession of preaching, and definitely asserted that, the tendency of the Satyashodhak movement was to consolidate the power of the foreign bureaucracy. Mr. Silam pointed out that, the very name "Bramhanetar" of the Party had its origin in the hatred of the Bramhins. Barrister Dongre advocated that a higher platform must be given to the Non-Bramhin Party. Mr. Pappala asked what good the so-called Bramhanetar Party had done to the Non-Bramhins in the Presidency? He said, if getting a few loaves and fishes of office to their relatives, near or distant, was the aim of the Non-Bramhin Party, pray God, they should be saved from such a Party!

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DESHBHANDHU'S ANNIVERSARY

The observance of Deshbandhu's Anniversary, had kept the Rensponsivists and the Congress Parties occupied during the last week. A public meeting was held in the Sarvajnik Sabha Hall, under the auspices of the Mahrashtra Provincial Congress Committee, under the Presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, and that meeting was attended by members of both the parties, and a large number of Poona citizens. It was a grand function solemnly performed. In the meeting, the new big photo of Deshbandhu, prepared by Mr. Virkar of Bombay, and unveiled in the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya just after its convocation last week by Dr. Kurtakoti, was placed and garlanded. The presence of the grave picture of Deshbandhu Das added a pathetic touch, as it were, to the mind of the spectators. The speeches were delivered in a strain quite consistent with the seriousness of the occasion. Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara insisted that, before they parted from that place, they should pass a resolution in their minds of getting into them at least one virtue from among those which the late Deshbandhu Das passessed. Mr. J. S. Karandikar pointed out that, Mr. Das was the man who bore the brunt of the political agitation in 1922, and gave a new and forceful turn to Congress politics by his formation of the Swarajya Party. Tapsvi Paranjpe remarked that, the political activities of Deshbandhu Das expanded, as he advanced in years, and his last wish was village organization, and uplift of the masses. Mr. S. D. Dev observed that they had gathered there to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Das, not because, the illustrious deceased was a great poet, a renowned barrister, or anything else, but solely because, he was a great Congress-man, a patriot of tremendous power, and an agitator of the most irrepressible type. Mr. Popatlal said that, Khadi was the work to perpetuate Das's memory. The last speech was delivered by Mr. D. V. Gokhale, and it was the most inspiring. He praised the virtues of Deshbandhu Das, as a real leader of men, and laid his finger on one or two occasions, when Mr. Das boldly came forward to defend his followers. Mr. Gokhale in conclusion said that what was wanted by India to-day, to remove the pall of despair that is sitting heavily over India's face, was an inspiring leader like Deshbandhu Das, who could create an amount of enthusiasm from a mass inertia, who could rouse the people for political work, and who could carry on the agitation successfully during his life tme.

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of Dr. Kurtakoti, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar for collecting money on the 1st of August, the Tilak Anniversary day, for the help of the Tilak University and the Tilak Mahavidyalaya.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya has been requested to come over to Poona, and deliver the Tilak Anniversary address on the 1st of August.

RESPONSIVIST CANDIDATE.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE

There is a rift in the lute of Responsive Co-operators. It appears the party bosses in Poona have made nominations of candidates for the city, without consulting the local people, and they have altogether neglected to nominate persons who have local influence. For Bombay city North, the Party has nominated Dr. N.D. Savarkar, who has only this year been elected to the Municipal Corporation. But Mr. R.K. Vaidya, who has a greater claim on the Party, now proposes to stand as an Independent Responsivist, and if he does he has far greater chances of success than any candidate that is foisted on the Responsivists in the North of the Island.

NEW BUILDING FOR KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

DESIGNED BY ENGLISH ARCHITECT

KARACHI, July 15.

The Karachi Municipality have decided to proceed with the construction of new municipal offices at a cost of thirteen lakhs. The design for the new buildings has been selected from competition for which a prize of £500 was awarded and is the work of an English architect residing in England. The new buildings will be constructed of Jodhpure stone and will be very picturesque.—A. P.

A SWARAJIST FINED FOR CREATING CLASS HATRED

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The Deputy Magistrate of Dacca to-day convicted Mr. Sirish Chunder Chatterjee, a prominent Swarajist and a practising pleader of Dacca of exciting people and fined him R35. It was alleged that Mr. Chatterjee delivered a speech at Bhowal in Dacca District on February 5 last instigating tenants to cut the trees without the permission of the Zemindars and use force to oppose the Zemindar's men.—A.P.

INDORE LETTER

UNCONVINCING PRESS NOTE

MOVE FOR SHANKER RAO GAWDE'S RELEASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, July 14.

There have been heavy showers this week and the rainfall registered exceeds five inches. The "Saraswati" and "Khan" the tributaries of the river "Sipra" were overflooded. These rains have given general satisfaction to the poor labouring population. The Indore Municipality has now no need to sell cans of water to the poor residents for drinking purposes.

Mr. F.G. Pearse, Principal Holkar College has resigned. Mr. P.C. Basu Professor of Economics is, I hear, in the running for the principalship. There have been some fresh appointments in the College. Mr. G.M. Jadhav hailing from Baroda and who was for a long time busy in formulating a scheme for a University at Indore, joins the College as Lecturer in English. Mr. P.M. Katchi leaves the High School and is transferred to the College as professor of English. This latter appointment is sure to please Indorians who would be glad to find an able preceptor like Mr. Katchi rightly promoted. People here are wondering why Mr. Pai, the Headmaster of Malhar Ashram, is not absorbed in the professorial staff?

DOINGS OF MINORITY ADMINISTRATION.

Whatever the correspondents of your morning contemporary may have to say in flattering terms about the administration of Indore, so far as Indorians are concerned it is by no means progressive. The less said about the competency of Sirdars and Jahagirdars who are Privy Councillors, the better. The State has recently published a communique and we are told with great bombast that unfit men in the Army have been reduced, yet the latest appointment of a person from the clerical staff as Military Secretary shows the stultifying action of the present administration. People here are criticising the appointment of Lala Nathmal Bathra, who is reported to be innocent of the knowledge of Military science, and one wonders how he will be able to acquit in his new office! I remember at one time a railway guard, who happened to be the ex-Maharaja's A.D.C., had become Military Secretary. If people with limited knowledge of English can become expert translators why should Lalaji fail as Military Secretary? Though at present the Minority Administration is under the trusteeship of the British Government, it is a marvel that it should still keep to its old traditions!

The Cabinet has issued a communique refusing the charges levelled against the present Minority-administrations as anti-Deccani. In my previous letter I proved to you how it was a fact. People, who had wrongly advised the ex-Maharaja, are still wielding power and sitting in the Cabinet. Mr. S. B. Hudlikar, M.A., who had put in ten years' service, has resigned. This is the third capable Deccani Officer after Dr. Dhanwade and Mr. A.B. Achrekar who had to leave Indore State service. Mr. Hudlikar had shown decidedly good work as President of Indore Municipality—and if he had not fallen victim to the machinations of the ex-Maharaja's favourites Indore would have soon seen a model Municipality. It is a pity Mr. Hudlikar's work was belittled under Mr. Paileret's Department of Industry and Commerce.

MONUMENT TO PRINCESS SNEHLATA.

The Improvement Trust at Indore has named the new locality in their jail road scheme after the late Princess Snehalata Rani Maharaj. The head of the P.W.D. is advertising for tenders for the construction of a marble 'Chatri' in memory of Princess Snehalatabai in the spot where she was cremated in Chatri Baug. Her father, the ex-Maharaja had sanctioned R26,000 for this mausoleum. This monument after its completion promises to be an ornamental piece in the extensive gardens of Chatri Baug.

The latest messages from Switzerland received show that a party consisting of Mankari Masudkuli Khan, Rana Bombjung Bahadur, Dinkar Rao Mandlik, a few 'Huzrias' and maid servants are returning to India. H.H. Maharaja Yeshwant Rao after staying for a week with his parents at Lucerne left for Oxford.

SHANKAR GAVDE AGAIN.

A sirdar and a Jahagirdar personally interested in Shankar Gavde has left for Bombay to take legal advice in the matter of his release from jail. I hear the case is placed in the hands of Mr. Nariman.

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RESULT OF JUNE COMPETITION.

FIRST PRIZE OF Rs. 500 awarded to H. M. Baillie, Esq., Dow Hill P. O., D. H. Rly., Bengal.

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Arcot District; Lalit Mohon Bose, c/o the Calcutta Hotel, Ltd., Mirsapore Square North, Calcutta; S. V. Belcher, c/o W. Wilson Esqr., 17-1, Marquis Mansions, Marquis Street, Calcutta; Quartermaster-Sergt. W. Prescott, Kailana Hill Depot, Chakrata; Mrs. A. Shiner, The Lodge, Puri, Orissa; Mrs. V. Jarbo, St. Mary's School, Camp Poona; Mrs. L. Wadsworth, 12, Mollahat Road, Tollygunge, Calcutta; Miss C. Coombs, "Sybil House," Gorakhpore, U. P.; Mrs. D. C. Webb, No. 7, Brockhurst Estate, Simla; W. F. Meyer, 65-C, Linton Street, Entally P.O., Calcutta; Miss D. Watson, c/o Brigg Broe. & Co., 26, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; Mrs. S. Currie, 48, Depôt Lines, Karachi; Mrs. S. Currie, 48, Depôt Lines, Karachi; J. Hides, Stiffe's Hotel, Lahore, Punjab; W. Payne, 28, Marquis Street, Calcutta; 343670 L. A. C. Black J., M. T. R. S., R. A. F., Aircraft Depôt, Drigh Road, Karachi; Mrs A. H. Millar, Shahjahanpur; Mrs. H. E. Newell, c/o R. A. Newell, 139, Brachenbury Road, Lahore, Punjab; W. J. Bampton, 12, Cooper Road, Lahore; D. Cameron-Webb, Financial Commissioners' Office, Ellerslie, Simla E; W. J. Bampton, 12, Cooper Road, Lahore; W. J. Bampton, 12, Cooper Road, Lahore; L. Sabbage, 55, Elliott Road, Calcutta; Mrs. Gillespie, Mission House, Rajkot, Kathiawar; Mrs. J. P. Vieyra, 25, Traffic Quarters, E. I. Railway, Dhanbad; F. W. Remedios, Room No. 37, Kondaji Building, Parel, Bombay; Mrs. W. S. Marshall, 2, Cambridge Road, Bangalore; R. Pereira, British Station Hospital, Bangalore; F. Parr, Sylvan Lodge, Casamajor Road, Egmore, Madras; Miss M. Meneses, 12, E. I. Lines, Karachi, Sind; Mrs. Dunlop, 31, Robert Street, Calcutta; Mrs. C. E. Waize, Kishanganj, E. B. S. Rly., Purnea district; D. Cameron-Webb, Financial Commissioners' Office, Ellerslie, Simla, E.; J. G. Navis, c/o The Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay; Miss R. Birt, Dow Hill School, Kurseong; G. Beckett, "Fir Clidmp," Simla, Punjab; D. M. Browne, 163, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore; J. Donaldson, "Band," Queen's Regt., Macpherson Barracks, Allahabad; D. Cunliffe, "The Willows," Simla; D. J. Young, Shillong, Assam; Dr. C. Mullins, Civil Surgeon, Naga Hills, Kohima, Assam; Mrs. A. G. Robertson, Lady Doctor, Dufferin Hospital, Fyzabad; J. C. Hussey, P. W. D., 91, Cantonment, Cawnpore; Velji H. Thackar, Paper Currency Office, Karachi, Sind; Jerome Hudes, Stiffe's Hotel, Lahore (Punjab); Brajeshar Sahay, Vakil, Ranchi; Jyotish Ch. Chowdhury, Manager, Lakhsmi Bhandar, Ranchi; L. J. Khare, Pleader, Daryapur, dist. Amraoti, Berar; R. M. Steer-Duff, 7, North Petty Staff Lines, Poona; G. North, 30-A, Loco Quarters, B. & N.-W. Rly., Gorakhpore; Mrs. C. R. Joseph, 4-A, Queen's Gardens Road, Poona; P. C. Langman, Champion Reef, Kolar Gold Field, Mysore State; Mrs. R. L. Herbert, Pilgrim Cottage, Naini Tal; T. J. F. Soares, The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India), Ltd., Mohatta Building, Dunolly Road, Karachi; Miss M. Myers, c/o L. O. Myers, N.-W. Rly., Khanewal; J. C. 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HELP THE GURKHA FUND.

AN APPEAL.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Gurkha League, it is proposed to open as early as possible an Industrial and Technological Institute for the education, training, and subsequent employment of thousands of Gurkhas whose position, owing to lack of education and employment is causing very grave concern. The Gurkhas are renowned throughout the whole world for their valour and warlike qualities. The Gurkhas are the only people who represent the independent sovereignty in the name of the Hindus. They number nearly twelve millions, in all. The institute is to be opened for the benefit of Gurkhas residing in British India, whose number is estimated to amount to about one million souls.

The President and other members of the Gurkha League, therefore, appeal to the noble and generous people of India, the Hindus, the Parsis, the Sikhs, the Europeans, as well as all others to contribute liberally for the uplift of a race whose heroism, loyalty, truthfulness have won the admiration of the whole world.

All contributions may be remitted either to the General Secretary of the Gurkha League, Headquarters, Dehra Dun, or to the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Dehra Dun, and will be acknowledged.

GURKHA FUND.

The contributions for the proposed Gurkha Technological and Industrial Institute till the 30th June amounted to Rs. 3,169.

SIMLA STATES IN CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

SIMLA, July 15.

The Chiefs of the Simla Hill States are holding a Conference under the presidency of the Superintendent of Simla Hill States in the Committee-room of the Assembly Chamber. It is understood that 'inter alia' they will discuss the abolition of the "reet" system by which a man can pay a certain sum to a woman's husband and secure her. Another question which will be decided there is the desirability of extending the Extradition Act to the Hill States. It is stated that of late some criminals to evade punishment have been absconding from one State to another after committing a crime punishable by law. The Extradition Act at present only applies to those who leave British territory and enter the States and 'vice versa', but does not apply to the States themselves. It is understood that at today's meeting 14 States have expressed their desire to enter into separate treaties with the neighbouring States on the lines of the Extradition Act with certain reservations to avoid conflict with the local customs. The remaining States have been granted time to consider the proposal and it is hoped they will follow suit.

The discussion on the abolition of the "reet" system will be initiated to-morrow and it is expected that the Superintendent of the Hill States will make a statement on behalf of the Government. It may be recalled that the system has excited considerable interest in the recent past and was the subject of interpellations in the House of Commons.—A. P.

A BENGALI MEMBER OF BANGLORE SCIENCE INSTITUTE

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Mr. Surendra Nath Roy, M.L.C., has been elected by the members of the Bengal Legislative Council to be a member of the Court of Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore.—A.P.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY IN CHANDERNAGORE

CHINSURAH, July 15.

The French authorities at Chandernagore celebrated yesterday the anniversary of the National Day on which they declared National Republican Government.—A. P.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says the first Mosques in England to be built exclusively by the Muslims will shortly be completed at Southfield.—Free Press.

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The "Andhrapatrika" (LEADING TELUGU DAILY), Madras, writes on the 8th February, 1924.

"We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadpast V. K. SADAGOPACHARIAR, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of the 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on the 5th February, 1924 at 7 A.M. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this ASTROLOGER TO THE PUBLIC."

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Worry You .. ..

You are run down and need

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